

ELLIOTT'S
Planting Book
for 1930



ELLIOTT
NURSERY CO.

PITTSBURGH
PENNSYLVANIA



A Chart With Plant Lovers

EACH year we send our catalog forth to new and old friends. Each year we regret our inability to send an even more personal message. The most interesting things in the world to us here are trees, shrubs and flowers, and we wish it were possible to visit your own garden and see the plants from Elliott's growing there.

We are gardeners, too, so we appreciate the importance of having fine plants to start with, of having helpful gardening hints to follow, of knowing about the newer and better things. And here is where we help you, for our efforts are dedicated to this purpose.

Our nursery in its new location and with its modern facilities, we believe, produces plants as fine as any grown anywhere. Our catalog lists and describes them and offers many valuable gardening suggestions in its Garden Talk paragraphs.

We hope you will feel our friendly interest in your garden and your success when you see the fine plants we send, the care we take in packing and handling them. This year marks our greatest advance so far in offering a marvelous outlay of planting subjects in the finest stocks we have ever had. We know if you order from Elliott's you will be pleased both with plants and service.

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EVERY Home should have An Outdoor Living Room

Picture a lovely lawn surrounded by screen plantings of trees and shrubs to make a private area out-of-doors where flowers nod in the sunshine and trees trace fleeting patterns in shadow on the grass. Such is a meager description of the outdoor living room which is a feature in every modern home grounds. Today everyone wants color and beauty in the home grounds as well as in the house. Gardening is more popular than ever. People are getting out-of-doors into the grounds more and the landscaping is designed to meet these new trends.

The outdoor living room is a present day necessity for entertainment, for enjoyment and for complete home satisfaction. Its planning and development is as fascinating as any type of creative endeavor. And there are unlimited possibilities for decorative designs and treatments with the wealth of plant material available today.

Plan the outdoor living room as close to the living rooms of the house as possible. Enclose the room with plantings made up of trees and shrubs for background, evergreens for accent and hardy roses and perennials for color. A careful selection of plants will enable the living room to be a thing of beauty and joy the whole year through.

We Can Help You Plan Your Grounds

For those who wish expert assistance in planning an outdoor living room or any other landscape development, we will be glad to furnish detailed specifications and estimates for each job, and supply necessary supervision. Our landscape service is directed by Elliott and Leonard, Landscape Architects, Magee Building, Pittsburgh, Pa. We invite you to write or call us for particulars.



Our Nursery Often Called . . . "America's Most Modern Nursery"



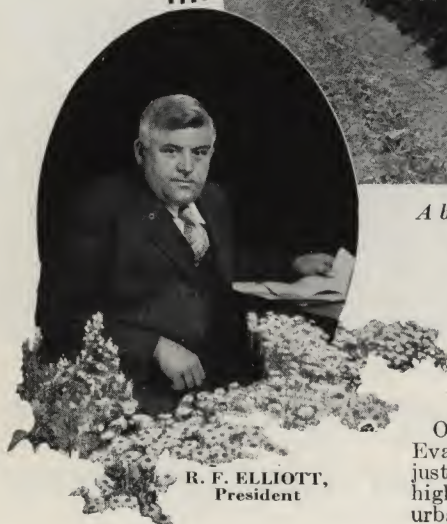
WE have enjoyed the distinct advantage of having built a complete new nursery in the past few years. After many years of nursery experience we conceived an ideal nursery plant, found the perfect location for it at Evans City, planned the most modern and complete type of nursery buildings, constructed them and moved our nursery to our present location.

Here we built up a plant which thousands of people have come to see—and many describe it as America's most modern nursery.

The grounds about the office have been developed as a show room, and in the spring the display of tulips, other spring bulbs, and shrubs will be worth traveling miles to see.

Forty Years Experience

Mr. J. Wilkinson Elliott, of Pittsburgh, founded this firm in 1890. The present officers of the firm are: R. F. Elliott, President; S. W. Leonard, Vice-President; Florence Wise, Secretary, and C. H. Sample, Treasurer. They have all grown up in the methods and traditions of this organization and have a personal interest in seeing that orders receive intelligent, rapid and accurate handling.



R. F. ELLIOTT,
President



A block of young evergreens in our Nursery

VISIT our NURSERY

You are cordially invited to come and enjoy the flowers with us. Our gardens in springtime are the show place of the countryside.

How to Reach Us

Our new office and warehouses are located at Evans City, Pa., 23 miles from Pittsburgh, just a nice drive from the city over improved highways. The B. & O. Railroad and inter-urban lines pass directly by our nursery.

A Storehouse of Fascinating Plant Materials, Rare Specimens

As you turn the pages of this catalog there will pass in review one of the finest collections of hardy plants in America. Our nurseries with their thousands upon thousands of plants are a paradise for gardeners—a vast storehouse containing all of the older favorite kinds and the best of the newer sorts, some of which are very rare. Our collection of Hardy Perennials is one of America's finest and the quality of the plants we believe to be unsurpassed. A garden made from Elliott's Bulbs or Perennials is sure to be a joy to the owner.

This catalog we consider to be the most useful and easy to order from of any we have ever issued. We are prepared to give better service now than ever before and hope that we may have the opportunity to convince our old customers and a great many new friends of this fact.

KEEP this CATALOG

it will Help you to Beautify Your Grounds

WE specialize in growing the most desirable of all the ornamental plants. We describe them in this catalog in a way that will make it extremely useful to you in selecting the right plant for the right place.

Every home grounds offer many opportunities for planting which will increase the amount of bloom on the place making it more colorful and beautiful and yet not overcrowded.

Perennials are not used half enough. In the bays of the shrub border, in the foundation planting, along the walks and drive—there is almost sure to be a need for a planting of hardy flowers. For only by taking advantage of such opportunities in a small place can one hope to grow a considerable variety of the choice and lovely flowers offered here.

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Rock gardens are very popular these days. In our selection of perennials there are many worthy varieties particularly adapted to planting among rocks.

In our shrub lists there are suggestions for foundation and border planting. We try to make it easy for you to select trees for shade, for screen and flower. You will find a list of vines classified according to their uses. Suggestions are made for the use and selection of evergreens. No matter what your landscape problem is you are almost sure to find an answer to it here. If your place has been planted for a long time there is no harm in removing some of the plants to replace them with newer and lovelier sorts of which we have abundance. Half of the fun in gardening is in trying something new.

All the World Knows that—“IT ISN'T A HOME UNTIL IT'S PLANTED”

The modern interpretation of the “planted” home transcends the old idea. Now, no matter from which window you peer into the grounds, beauty is in order. Planting is done to make the whole grounds a complete picture with each part a picture in itself. No matter where you look or roam in the modern place it is attractively planned, gardened intensively, as it were, to make the out-of-doors part of the home home-like by making it useful, attractive and satisfying to one's pride.



ELLIOTT'S Famous HARDY FLOWERS

*Our 1930 Collection the Best
We Have Ever Assembled*



MANY of our growing acres are devoted to the production of fine perennial plants. We have specialized in this phase of growing until we have established a reputation throughout several states as producers of hardy plants of unusual quality. Our

list of varieties is most complete and regardless of what varieties you pick you may expect the same superior quality in every order.

The uses of hardy perennials are legion. One may make complete gardens alone out of Phlox, Peonies, or Iris. For the average place we recommend a choice of flowers to provide a succession of bloom, variety in habit of plants and shape of flowers, and to create pleasing harmonies in color and mass. The ideal is to have a succession of bloom in different parts of the grounds, a sort of shifting interest from spot to spot so that the attention is focused upon one feature of the place at a time.

Each description gives the color of flower, the time of bloom and the height. This will help you in making the proper choice. So many of the perennials useful for rock gardens are equally useful in the border—we do not separate them but indicate (*) plants valuable for the Rock Garden.

A Rock garden need not take up precious space in an already crowded garden. A steep bank may be covered by well anchored stones; or a leaning wall may be built with spacious, earth stuffed cracks into which treasured plants may be safely tucked.

Achillea • Achillea

Cerise Queen. Flat clusters of deep cerise-pink flowers, excellent for cutting. July. 18 in.



Achillea—The Pearl, fine for cutting



Hardy flowers bring life, gayety, cheer and color to the out-door living room. A border such as this is a great possession

Roseum (Pink Yarrow). A pretty, light pink form of the common field Milfoil or Yarrow. July. 18 in. 25 cts. each, \$2.25 for 12, \$14 per 100.

***The Pearl.** Wiry plants topped with clusters of pure white flowers. Excellent for cutting and for filling in spaces between other plants. June–September. 18 in.

Aconitum • Aconite

Napellus (Monkshood). Slender, but rigidly erect plants, with dense spikes of curiously hooded, dark blue flowers. Likes shade. July–August. 3 to 4 ft. 40 cts. each, \$4 for 12.

Fischeri. Similar to above but a little taller, flowers lighter blue. One of the best autumn-blooming perennials. Likes half shade. September–October. 4 to 5 feet. 40 cts. each, \$4 for 12.

Actaea • Baneberry

Rubra (Red Baneberry). Showy spikes of clustered white flowers from April to June, followed by bright red berries in Autumn. 1 to 2 feet.

PRICES. All plants on this page, except where noted, are 25 cts. each, \$2.50 for 12, \$15 per 100. Six of one kind sold at the 12 rate; 50 of one kind sold at the 100 rate.

Achillea is a very good plant for dry, sunny places—Try it in your Rock Garden

Aegopodium • Goutweed

Podograria Variegata (Silveredge Goutweed). A quick-growing mat of pretty silvery edged leaves. For borders and rockeries. Likes the sun. 6 to 8 in.

Ajuga • Bugle

Reptans (Purple Bugle). Creeping plant, excellent for shady places and for the rockery. Flowers are purplish blue, and stems from 6 to 10 inches high. May and June.

Alyssum • Alyssum

***Saxatile** (Goldentuft). Gray-green cushions covered with brilliant yellow blossoms. Plant in dry soil in the sun. May. 6 in.

Anchusa • Bugloss

Dropmore (Italian Bugloss). Bold, coarse-leaved plants sending up strong stems, much branched, bearing innumerable vivid blue flowers. June, July. 3 to 4 ft.

***Myosotidiflora** (Forget-Me-Not Anchusa). Bold, round leaves surmounted by sprays of bright blue forget-me-not-like flowers. Half shade. April, May. 1 ft. 35 cts. each, \$3.50 for 12, \$25 for 100.

Anemone • Anemone

***Canadensis** (Windflower). Erect stems with broad, jagged leaves and white flowers 1 to 2 inches across. Shade or half shade. Midsummer. 1 to 2 ft.

***Hupehensis** (Chinese Anemone). Charming little plant for a half-shady place. Flowers dull rose-pink, in loose sprays, like a low-growing Japanese Anemone. July, August. 1 ft.

***Japonica** (Japanese Anemone). Particularly valuable for their great clouds of exquisite flowers that bloom in September and October. The tall varieties are excellent for cutting. Furnished in the four following varieties—

Alba. Lovely white flowers on 3 to 5 ft. stems.

Prince Henry. Dark, rose-red flowers. Dwarf. 30 cts. each, \$3 for 10, \$20 for 100.

Queen Charlotte. Charming silvery pink flowers of great value for cutting. 30 cts. each, \$3 for 10, \$20 for 100.

Whirlwind. White, semi-double, frilled flowers.

Anthemis • Camomile

Kelwayi (Yellow Marguerite). Foliage is quite finely cut; flowers are deep yellow, which contrasts well with other flowers. A splendid plant for the hardy perennial border. 2 to 3 ft. June and July. 25 cts. each, \$2.25 for 12, \$14 for 100.

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Beautiful Columbines**(Aquilegia)**

Foremost among these choice plants are our native Aquilegias. Their flowers are most lovely and delicate, ranging from white to crimson, including shades of blue and yellow. The exquisite Rocky Mountain Columbine, *A. caerulea*, is one of the loveliest flowers in cultivation, and is fine for naturalizing, as is *A. canadensis*. They are also fine for the formal garden.

***Alpina**. Blue and white.

***Caerulea**. Pale blue flowers. June. 18 in. 30 cts. each, \$3 for 12, \$20 for 100.

***Caerulea lutea**. A hybrid form with pale yellow flowers. Very charming. Sun or half shade. June. 18 in.

California. Large; orange-yellow.

***Canadensis** (Native). Gay, sparkling, vivid red and yellow flowers, always fluttering in the breeze. A most useful rock plant. Sun or shade. March, April. 8 to 12 in.

Chrysantha. Very beautiful, long-spurred, pale yellow. May, June. 3 to 4 ft.

Chrysantha alba. White-flowered form of above. May, June. 3 to 4 ft.

Glandulosa. Splendid dwarf; lovely blue and white flowers.

Long-Spurred Hybrids. Beautiful. All shades.

Mrs. Scott Elliott Hybrids. The choicest types of long-spurred forms in a very wide range of color. May-July. 3 to 4 ft.

Olympica. A fine, pale violet form of *A. vulgaris*.

Skinneri. Handsome red flowers tipped orange. July-September. 1 to 2 ft.

Vulgaris (Common). The old-fashioned white, pink, and purple short-spurred variety. June, July. 1 to 2 ft.



GARDEN TALK

* * * *For Succession of Bloom*, feature a certain class of plants each month. In March and April, bulbs provide us with a mass of bloom. Shrubs take care of most of May. June sees the glory of Irises and Peonies. In July the Delphiniums are supreme. August goes to Phlox, September to Asters and October to Chrysanthemums. These provide a new supply of flowers all season, and their ranks may be augmented and supported by hosts of retainers and substitutes. Variety is the spice of gardening as it is of life.

* * * *Arranging Perennials* is not a matter of rule. After you come to know them you want certain ones *here* and certain ones *there* and know not why. But it is a very safe rule to say that tall growers such as Anchas, Boltonias, Hollyhocks, Golden Glow, Mallows, Sunflowers, etc., should of course, be located in the background. The front of the border should be laid out with the dwarfer growing kinds such as Achillea, Columbine, Shasta Daisies, Euphorbia, Gaillardia, Heuchera, Hypericum, Forget-Me-Nots, Plumbago, Sedums, etc. Intermediate rows will take care of the great majority of perennials. Try in all cases to so dispose the varieties that colors will not clash.

*Arabis edging the Spring Border***Arabis • Rock Cress**

***Alpina** (Alpine Rock Cress). Trailing plant with gray foliage smothered in clusters of white flowers in early spring. Splendid rock and edging plant. Excellent on walls. Full sun. April, May. 6 to 12 in.

***Alpino florepleno** (Double Rock Cress). Same as above but the flowers are double and the heads denser. 30 cts. each, \$3 for 12, \$20 per 100.

Arenaria • Sandwort

***Montana** (Mountain Sandwort). Low, dense, matted leaves and large, glistening white flowers. Sun. April, May. 3 to 6 in.

Arrhenatherum • Oatgrass

Bulbosum variegatum (Variegated Oatgrass). An erect, decorative, fountain-like plant with narrow striped leaves. 4 to 5 ft. 25 cts. each, \$2.25 for 12, \$14 per 100.

Artemisia • Wormwood

Abrotanum (Southernwood). An aromatic half-shrubby plant grown for its fragrance. Flowers unimportant. 3 to 5 ft.

Lactiflora (White Mugwort). Handsome, sturdy plants with immense heads of small, white, fragrant flowers. August, September. 5 to 8 ft.

Silver King (Dusty Miller). Beautiful silvery foliage effective in landscape and for cutting. 30 in. 25 cts. each, \$2.50 for 12, \$18 per 100.

Stelleriana. Soft, grayish foliage, useful for edging. Flowers unimportant. 1 to 2 ft.

Aruncus • Goatsbeard

Sylvester (Goatsbeard). Bold-leaved plants with panicles of white flowers somewhat similar to the Astilbes. Useful in shade, although does best in an open situation. June, July. 3 to 4 ft. 30 cts. each, \$3 for 12, \$20 per 100.

Arundinaria

Japonica (Arrow Bamboo). A tall reed with broad leaves producing a handsome, tropical effect. Flowers unimportant. 5 to 10 ft. \$1 each, \$10 for 12.

Asclepias • Milkweed

Tuberosa (Butterfly Weed). Extremely showy plants with blazing orange-yellow flowers in round clusters. July, August. 1 to 2 ft. 25 cts. each, \$2.50 for 12, \$18 per 100.

*The feathery panicles of Astilbe***Aubrietia**

***Purpurea** (Purple Lady). Dull green, mat-like plants covered with rich violet-purple flowers. Sunny places. April, May. 6 in.

Aster

***Alpinus**. A bright blue Mountain Daisy with a large golden eye. Likes full sun. May, June. 5 to 10 in.

***Alpinus alba**. A white-flowered form of the above.

Aster • Michaelmas Daisy

The Aster is one of the glories of Autumn. It is entirely hardy and will grow readily in ordinary soil and exposure. The following varieties are known as Michaelmas Daisies.

Climax. One of the finest blue varieties. Large flowers in great profusion. August, September. 3 to 4 ft.

Feltham Blue. Much darker blue than Climax—a very rich color. September, October. 3 to 4 ft.

Glory of Colwall. Good sized, almost double ageratum-blue flowers.

Mrs. F. W. Raynor. Large, dark rosy crimson flowers. September, October. 4 to 5 ft.

Rubra. An excellent dark crimson-pink variety. September. 3 to 4 ft.

St. Egwin. A pleasing rosy pink; very free blooming; dwarf habit.

William Bowman. A very showy, bright red-purple variety with bronze centers. August-October. 4 to 5 ft.

Astilbe • Astilbe

Very handsome border plants, with excellent foliage which is attractive all season. In June and July they throw up tall stems bearing feathery masses of exquisite little flowers. They like moist, rich soil and partial shade but will endure some dryness and full sunlight. The varieties we offer are those new hybrid forms of *Astilbe davidi*, known commercially as *A. arendsi*.

Ceres. Graceful panicles of light rose-pink flowers with a silvery sheen. June, July. 2 to 4 ft. 40 cts. each, \$4 for 12.

Moerheim. Extremely large flower clusters of rich, creamy white. June, July. 5 to 6 ft. 40 cts. each, \$4 for 12.

Pink Pearl. Smaller panicles but many of them; clear, deep, rose-pink. June, July. 3 ft. 40 cts. each, \$4 for 12.

Pyramidalis. Large, pyramidal clusters of pure, snow-white. June, July. 2 to 4 ft. 40 cts. each, \$4 for 12.

Baptisia • Wild Indigo

Australis (Blue Indigo). Bushy plant with attractive foliage all season. Flowers dark blue, in small, lupine-like clusters, followed by conspicuous, twisted pods. June. 2 to 4 ft. 25 cts. each, \$2.50 for 12, \$18 per 100.

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Belamcanda • Blackberry Lily

Chinensis (Blackberry Lily). Iris-like foliage with tall, branched stems bearing numerous, small, lily-like flowers of red and orange, followed by clusters of black seeds which look like large blackberries. Excellent for dry borders, in sun. 2 to 3 ft.

Bellis • English Daisy

***Perennis Longfellow** (Pink English Daisy). Rosettes of leaves with double, bright rosy red flowers 1 inch or more across. Sun. March-June. 5 to 6 in. 20 cts. each, \$2 for 12, \$12 per 100.

***Perennis Snowball** (White English Daisy). Same as above but with pure white flowers.

Bocconia • Plumepoppy

Cordata (Plumepoppy). Beautiful, curled foliage and tall stems bearing dense heads of inconspicuous flowers, followed by attractive flat seedpods of great decorative value. Excellent in dry, sterile places, for a screen or accent point. July. 6 to 8 ft.

Microcarpa (Bronze Plumepoppy). Similar, but taller and the flowers are bronzy yellow-brown. July. 7 to 9 ft.

Boltonia • Boltonia

Asteroides (False Camomile). Erect plants with pinkish flowers very much like hardy asters. August, September. 4½ to 5 ft. 25 cts. each, \$2.25 for 12, \$14 per 100.

Latisquama (Violet Boltonia). Much the same as the above except the flowers are a trifle larger and are violet-blue. August, September. 4½ to 5 ft.

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Campanula Medium

Calimeris • Calimeris

Incisa. Showy, aster-like plants of great beauty. White or purplish flowers with yellow centers. August, September. 2 ft.

Campanula • Bellflower

These are among the most beautiful and well-liked of the entire list of border plants. There are various types, all throwing up a liberal number of flower spikes along which are a crowded profusion of good sized bells; adapted to any garden soil.

***Carpatica** (Carpathian Bellflower). Trailing plants with bright green foliage, studded with erect, steel-blue bells an inch across. Full sun. July-September. 6 to 8 in.

***Carpatica alba** (White Carpathian Bellflower). A very charming white variety, indispensable in the rockery. Full sun. July-September. 6 to 8 in. 25 cts. each, \$2.50 for 12, \$18 per 100.

Medium (Canterbury Bells). One of the handsomest of garden flowers, making pyramidal plants covered with erect, bell-like flowers of great beauty. June, July. 2 to 3 ft. May be had in separate colors: Pink, Blue, and White.

Persicifolia (Peachleaf Bellflower). More persistent than the Canterbury Bells. The stalks are spire-like, the bells are smaller, and drooping. Two varieties: Blue and White. July. 3 ft.

Pyramidalis (Chimney Bellflower). Noble, erect plants, covered with innumerable, rather small, bell-shaped flowers. Not as easy to have as the others but the finest. August, September. 5 to 7 ft. Two varieties: Blue and White.

Rhomboidalis (Diamond Bellflower). Slender, wiry plant with clusters of drooping, double blue flowers. July, August. 1 to 2 ft. 25 cts. each, \$2.50 for 12, \$18 per 100.

**For Seeds of Unusual Flowers
See ELLIOTT'S Seed Insert**

If there are no Canterbury Bells..

in it to supplement the Delphiniums in June you can scarcely call your place a garden. There are four colors but white is best and it should dominate. The dark blue is least desirable.

And what is an Iris Garden if it is not full of Columbines? The lovely, delicate, airily balanced little birds and flowers are perfect companions for the solid texture of the Irises and make a perfect picture when combined with them.

*** *It is much more exciting to have a garden planned by yourself, even if it is full of mistakes, than to follow a cut-and-dried pattern cut out by some one else.*

*** *Perennials may be planted as early in spring as the ground is pliable (or in the autumn), selecting an opportunity when the soil is not wet or soggy. Fresh young plants from our nursery are the kind which do best.*

*** *Perennials are spaced according to height. It is generally safe to space those varieties which do not grow above two feet, about 12 inches apart; the taller ones at an interval one-half the ultimate height.*

*** *Any good soil will do but for best results it should be sensibly enriched with rotted manure, bone meal or sheep manure, as available, dug deep and thoroughly mixed. Keep the ground about perennials well cultivated, leveled and free from litter except during protracted drought; a little mulch will help retain moisture and keep the soil from baking. Water as an emergency measure and then give the beds a thorough wetting down. Frequent light sprinklings are of no avail. Stake the heavy plants before winds and rains bend them down. If done early, the plant will cover the stakes and it will not be noticed that they are staked.*

*** *Keep the ground well cultivated, leveled and free from litter; except during protracted drought, a little mulch of short grass (sweepings from the lawn) will help retain moisture and keep the soil from baking.*

*** *Judicious "staking" at an early date will adjust many later defects of top-heaviness or unequal development. If done early, the correction and support will be absorbed; after maturity, any alteration would appear abnormal and unsightly.*

Canterbury Bells are one of the most exquisite perennials. We have a fine supply

*A Group of Pompon
Chrysanthemums*

*Plant Chrysanthemums
for Autumn Flowers*



ELLIOTT'S HARDY CHRYSANTHEMUMS

ONE of the most difficult things in a garden is to prolong the flowering season until really, hard freezing weather arrives. The Hardy Chrysanthemums are the gardener's best ally in this enterprise. They succeed with very little effort, withstanding a large measure of neglect, but when October and November come, you will be conscience-smitten if you have not done your best for them, when you see how magnificently they repay indifferent treatment. The family is large, and only the types commonly called Chrysanthemums are listed here.

In masses they are particularly effective, while scattered clumps enliven the whole garden. Early spring planting is desirable. When the plants have grown a few inches, pinch off the tips and repeat this in late July. This tends to give larger and better formed blooms. You will get good results with Elliott's fine plants.

Varieties of *Chrysanthemum coccineum* will be found under *Pyrethrum*, and *C. maximum* under *Shasta Daisy*.

Pompon Varieties

Autumn Glory. Beautifully formed flowers of rich golden yellow, with brownish tinted centers.

Capt. R. H. Cook. Tall, rather small-flowered variety of rich, dark flesh-pink, with the petals fringed at the tips and tinted with old-gold toward center. A favorite everywhere.

Carmelite (Glory of Seven Oaks). Another fine and very popular pure golden yellow variety, which blooms early and profusely.

Doris. Fine bronzy variety with very short petals, making perfect, compact blooms. Popular.

Golden Climax. A bushy, medium-high sort with great quantities of splendid orange-yellow flowers. Rather late-blooming.

Klondike. A true Pompon with rather small blooms of brilliant yellow. Showy and dependable.

Lillian Doty. Unquestionably the finest and most popular of all pink Pompoms and larger than most, blooming in very compact clusters. Rich flesh-pink, with a creamy undertone. Early, and always dependable. Tall.

Marie Antoinette. A very dark pink flower of substance and high quality.

Mitzi. Yellow flowers of small or medium size, with red centers before fully open. Very attractive and decorative.

Mrs. Nellie Kleris. A darker pink than Lillian Doty, with a white undertone instead of cream. Very handsome and one of the best in masses.

New York. Small, button-like flowers of bright yellow and old-gold, tinged with bronze and crimson. Dwarf.

Petit Louis. Flowers large, loosely built, and of soft silvery mauve-pink. Medium height.

Provence. Very early-flowering; large, double flowers of starry shape, pale pink at first but quickly turning pure white. Dwarf and bushy.

Red Button. Dwarf, button type. Dark bronzy red. Early flowering and very decorative.

Red Doty. Lillian Doty type, rosy gray on outside and dark crimson within. Splendid habit, and profuse bloomer. One of the best red varieties.

Rose Trevenna. A large-flowering type, with deep rose-pink flowers. Midseason; moderate height.

Skibo. A bright yellow variety of medium size, occasionally tinted rust-red in center.

Varsity. Button type. Early; rich deep yellow.

White Doty. Exactly like Lillian Doty in shape of flower, but clusters more compact, and pure creamy white, almost cream-yellow in the center. Early flowering, very dependable, and handsome.

Large-Flowering Varieties

These are similar in habit to the foregoing, but the flowers are larger and looser in structure. They are very decorative. We offer them in three distinct shades: **White, Pink, and Yellow.**

§ **PRICES.** All Chrysanthemums are 25 cts. each, \$2.25 for 12, \$14 per 100. §

Winter will come but it can be postponed by the Chrysanthemums

Cassia • Cassia

Marilandica (American Senna). Handsome plants with foliage like an acacia. Yellow, pea-like flowers. July, August. 3 to 4 ft.

Catananche • Cupid's-Dart

Caerulea (Cupid's-Dart). Large, daisy-like flowers on slender stems. Useful for cutting and sometimes used as an everlasting. June-August. 2 ft. Two varieties: Blue and White.

***Centaurea • Centaurea**

Montana (Mountain-Bluet). Attractive, downy plants with very large, blue flowers like giant corn-flowers. Sun. May-September. 12 to 18 in.

Montana alba (White Mountain Bluet). The same as above with white flowers. Both are valuable for their continuous bloom.



The Centaurea is an old favorite

***Cerastium • Cerastium**

Biebersteini. (Snow-in-Summer). A creeping, mat-like plant with silvery white leaves and starry, white flowers. Sun. May, June. 6 in.

***Ceratostigma • Plumbago**

Plumbaginoides larpentae (Larpent's Plumbago—Blue Leadwort). Beautiful, leafy, wiry plants covered with steel-blue flowers. Very showy and attractive. Sun. August-October. 6 to 12 in.

Cheiranthus • Wallflower

***Allioni** (Siberian Wallflower). Extremely showy plants with large heads of burning yellow-orange flowers. Sun. April-June. 6 to 12 in.

Cheiri (Common Wallflower). Fine, old-fashioned, fragrant spikes of yellow, brown, and crimson blooms. April, May. 2 ft.

PRICES. All plants on this page, except where noted, are 25 cts. each, \$2.50 for 12, \$15 per 100. Six of one kind sold at the 12 rate, 50 of one kind at the 100 rate.

Cimicifuga • Bugbane

Racemosa (Bugbane). Tall stems with branching spikes of tiny starry flowers, faintly fragrant. An extremely picturesque and effective plant of great beauty. Half-shade, leaf-mold and moisture. June, July. 5 to 8 ft. 30 cts. each, \$3 for 12.

Clematis • Clematis

Recta (Ground Clematis). A dwarf vine, reaching about 2 feet, forming a massed mound of foliage, covered with small white flowers in June and July. 35 cts. each, \$3.50 for 12.

Integrifolia. Of similar habit, with drooping, bell-shaped flowers, dark blue outside and light blue within. June, July. 2 ft. 30 cts. each, \$3 for 12.

Climbing Clematises. See under Vines, Page 58.

Columbine

See *Aquilegia*, Page 5.



Cerastium tomentosum is a splendid plant for rockwork

At the end of the Season . . .

When only the hardiest things have survived the frost, one may go about through the frost-bitten things with a feeling of sorrow and resignation. That time is utterly unavoidable. Winter *will* come. But it can be postponed by the Chrysanthemums. Strange flowers to choose such a season to bloom; and wise flowers, too, because the absence of competition gives them the opportunity to shine that no other flower enjoys. Late October, November, and in mild seasons into December, the garden may be rich with their gold and white and pink and mahogany-brown.

* * * Because they bloom so late, one always grudges them the space they take up all season. It is not easy to reconcile oneself to the blanks in the garden where the Chrysanthemums are to flower. It is best, if you can do this, for plants thoroughly established in their places are always happier and more prolific than newly transplanted ones. But Chrysanthemums are so accommodating that it is quite possible to grow them all summer long in a small nursery out of sight somewhere,

or in the vegetable-garden, and move them as they come into bloom to places where they will do the most good.

We have found it good practice to let them serve third turn in a bed which was full of Tulips in the spring and radiant with annuals in the summer. If there is an abundant supply of Chrysanthemums to take the place of the annuals, one is not so likely to delay too long planting Tulips.

* * * Varieties of Chrysanthemums are just as much a study as any other flowers. There are several types. The best are: the Pompon, with double, medium-sized flowers; the large-flowering, which are looser and more graceful; the singles, which are like large daisies; and the button type, which are exquisitely dainty. Choosing is a matter of personal taste to be governed somewhat by the earliness or lateness of the first hard freezing. Chrysanthemum flowers and buds endure fairly hard frosts with impunity, but a freeze that makes real ice will ruin them. In some localities, it is necessary to choose early-flowering types which come into bloom before their careers are cut short by winter.

Coreopsis • Coreopsis

Grandiflora. Very large, bright golden yellow flowers on wiry stems, excellent for cutting. July–September. 1 to 2 ft. 25 cts. each, \$2.25 for 12, \$14 per 100.

***Coronilla • Coronilla**

Varia (Crown Vetch). A trailing plant with clusters of pinkish white, pea-like flowers. Dry; sun. June–October. 1 to 2 ft.

***Cypripedium • Lady Slipper**

Acaule (Pink Lady Slipper). Two leaves flat on the ground and one or more soft rose-pink slipper-shaped flowers. Dry, sour soil, in shade. April, May. 6 to 12 in. 30 cts. each, \$3 for 12, \$20 per 100.

Pubescens (Yellow Lady Slipper). Broad leaves on erect stem, with waxy, yellow and brown flowers of similar shape. Moist shade. April, May. 1 ft. 35 cts. each, \$3.50 for 12, \$25 per 100.

Spectabile (Showy Lady Slipper). Vigorous plants with large, pink and white flowers of the utmost beauty. Moist shade, swamp if possible, sour soil. 1 to 2 ft. 40 cts. each, \$4 for 12.

PRICES. All plants on this page, except where noted, are 25 cts. each, \$2.50 for 12, \$15 per 100. Six of one kind sold at the 12 rate; 50 of one kind at the 100 rate.

Special Offer
Rock Garden Plants Page 23



Dianthus Deltoideus at home among rocks



Coreopsis—Excellent for cutting

SWEET WILLIAM
Dianthus • Barbatius

That old-fashioned favorite, the Sweet William, has almost disappeared from our gardens, more's the pity, for its place has been taken by plants of far less beauty. The Sweet William is a fine old plant which produces great masses of bloom of extremely rich and varied colors. The flowers are very lasting and fine for cutting. The plants offered are grown from the finest strains to be obtained in England. We offer them in Pink, White, Crimson and Red.

Alba. Pure white flowers in large heads. 25 cts. each, \$2.25 for 12, \$14 per 100.

Atrococcineus pleno (Evergreen Sweet William). Bright, fiery crimson flowers, through the entire summer. A bed of this variety will be one of the most striking sights in the garden.

Newport Pink. Fine edging plant with great heads in all conceivable shades of rose and salmon-pink.

Rosea. Rose-crimson with red or crimson eye. 25 cts. each, \$2.25 for 12, \$14 per 100.

Scarlet Beauty. Blazing red flowers. 25 cts. each, \$2.25 for 12, \$14 per 100.

Dianthus • Hardy Garden Pinks

These Pinks are very hardy, and bloom with wonderful freedom in May and June. The flowers are greatly varied in color and markings and are deliciously fragrant. They should be included in every garden. Care must be taken not to cover the foliage with manure or other mulching in the Fall, as it will cause them to rot.

Caryophyllus (Giant Long-Stemmed Carnation). A fine garden strain of the Carnations seen in the florists' shops, with large, fragrant, elegantly fringed and frilled flowers of many colors. June, July. 18 to 24 in.

***Deltoideus** (Maiden Pink). Low, sod-like plants covered with tiny rose-red fringed Pinks in June and July. Superb rock plant and also very useful for edging. Sun. 2 to 6 in.

Heddewigi (Japanese Pink). Flowers are very large and of the most brilliant colors, varying from pure white to the richest crimson, while many are of immense value during the entire Summer, and they furnish elegant flowers for bouquets. Mixed Varieties. 25 cts. each, \$2.25 for 12, \$14 per 100.

***Plumarius** (Grass Pink). A charming single Pink, with fringed petals. Flowers are all of light colors, but greatly varied in markings. Mixed colors.

Endless vistas of interesting adventure . . .

lie before you, in trying out new types of each kind, new colors and new combinations of old and new! Besides, you have not exhausted the list of similar plants. What shall we do with *Cimicifuga racemosa* (Bugbane), for instance? Where will its slender, lofty stems and yard-long tassel of foamy white be most happy and most effective? Where shall we place the highly ornate foliage and the graceful, drooping seed-

pods of the Plume Poppy (*Bocconia cordata*)? Do we have room for the sturdy grace of the Greek Mullein (*Verbascum olympicum*), for the lofty, downy sprays of the Feather Fleece (*Stenanthium robustum*), for the slender, wedge-like spikes of the False Dragonhead (*Physostegia virginiana*), for the stately, formal grandeur of Adam's Needle (*Yucca filamentosa*), for the erratic, upward-swinging rockets of the Kansas Gayfeather (*Liatris pycnostachya*), and so on, and so on?

SUPERB DELPHINIUMS

Elliott's Superior Strains of Hardy Larkspurs

BLOOMING all Summer, coming up year after year, sending aloft successive shafts of incredible color to a height of five, six, eight feet—it is doubtful if any other plant so superb as Delphinium ever graced a garden.

Few people are aware of the perfection to which this ancient flower has been brought by modern culture, how easily it can be planted and grown, and how lasting a delight the gardener secures who plants Delphinium. If every one knew, tall hardy Delphinium would be more in evidence everywhere.

We offer specially selected plants grown from seeds of famous named varieties. Will grow anywhere but do best in rich garden soil. Every imaginable tint and shade of blue, lavender, and purple. We promise you'll find positive joy in their extraordinary bloom. Directions—few and simple—with each shipment.

Elliott's Magnificent Improved English Hybrid Delphiniums

Marvelous new creations which arouse wonder and admiration everywhere. Wonderful plants of magnificent habit with stout stems from 4 to 6 feet tall, bearing spikes of handsome flowers in every shade of blue, violet, and lavender imaginable. We offer

Extra-Selected Varieties. The cream of the lot. 50 cts. each, \$5 for 12, \$40 per 100.

Fine Mixed. Grown from seed of famous named varieties. 25 cts. each, \$2.50 for 12, \$15 per 100.



Elliott's Magnificent Improved English Hybrid Delphiniums make a glorious display in the July Garden

Selected Varieties. Especially picked plants from thousands of seedlings grown from the finest named sorts. 35 cts. each, \$3.50 for 12, \$25 per 100.

Standard Varieties

Belladonna. A very beautiful and useful garden type, with branching stems bearing widely spaced, delicate blue flowers with creamy white eyes. The most popular for cut-flowers and for mixed planting. June, July. 3 to 4 ft.

Bellamosa. A hybrid variety of rich dark blue, somewhat like Belladonna in habit, but taller and of stronger growth. Very desirable. June, July. 4 to 5 ft.

***Chinense** (Slender Larkspur). Feathery foliage and intense blue flowers in loose sprays. Sun. June-August. 12 to 18 in.

***Chinense album** (White Slender Larkspur). Same as above, except has pure white flowers. Both are excellent for the rockery if plants of their stature are needed.

Above Four: 25 cts. each, \$2.50 for 12, \$15 per 100.



Belladonna—Very free blooming

Learn to know that Delphiniums . . .

Hollyhocks, Foxgloves, and Monkshood are tall, spire-like plants; and that some of us find Hollyhocks jolly, Delphiniums inspiring, Foxgloves quaint, and Monkshood mysterious; and that we put Hollyhocks near our gates and our doorways for their cheerful welcoming, come-in-and-see-us air; that we put the Delphiniums in a quiet place against a background of green where one may contemplate their heavenly color undisturbed. We put Foxgloves with Sweet Williams and other old-fashioned flowers; and we hide the Monkshood under trees in dark and shadowy places where they may be rather furtively sought in the chilly evenings of autumn. Thus, you see, that though we class all of them as tall, spire-like plants, they are not alike at all; and you must experiment a while before you find out just how best to use them.

* * * Skillful planning will enable you to use the same ground several times, so that the ground which was occupied by Tulips in the early spring may be a blaze of annuals in August, and a mound of Chrysanthemums in late autumn. Narcissus may be followed by Irises, which, in turn, give way to the August Lilies, and they may be followed by Hardy Asters, and so on. In the descriptive columns of this book, we have entered the height and blooming season of each plant which will assist in assembling them for succession of bloom.

*Indicates perennials valuable for planting in the rock garden as well as in the border

ELLIOTT'S FOXGLOVES

Digitalis

FOXGLOVES have long been a favorite. Their tall, spirelike flowers are very striking in masses in the garden, among shrubs, or naturalized at the edge of woods or orchard. With the exception of Elliott's Shirley Foxglove, the Foxglove is a biennial, but as it renews itself from self-sown seed it may be treated as a perennial. We offer a fine lot of strong plants, grown from the best strains obtainable in Europe.

Gloxiniaeflora. Handsome, large flowers of pure white, spotted with crimson, rose and purple. June, July. 4 to 5 ft.

Lutea (Yellow Foxglove). True perennials with large, lipped, straw-yellow flowers of great beauty. June, July. 2 to 3 ft.

Purpurea (Common Foxglove). Stately plants with spires of large, pale violet flowers, spotted with purple, in various shades. June, July. 4 to 5 ft.

Purpurea alba (Common White Foxglove). White flowers sometimes faintly spotted.

Maculata superba (Leopard-Flowered Foxglove). Very distinctly marked and spotted flowers in shades of red, blue, purple, and similar tints. June, July. 4 to 5 ft.

Elliott's Perennial Shirley Foxglove

The finest, tallest strain, with extremely large and very handsome flowers. Well-grown, established plants will reach 8 feet and will bloom over an exceedingly long period. This new, unusual variety is a perennial Foxglove. It will remain as a permanent garden member without renewing.

Dicentra · Bleeding Heart

Eximia (Fringed Bleeding Heart). A lower growing plant than the following variety, with finer leaves and smaller flowers, but in bloom all season. Fine in shade, and an excellent rock-garden subject. All summer. 8 to 12 in. 30 cts. each, \$3 for 12, \$20 per 100.

Spectabilis (Bleeding Heart). An old, well-loved garden plant with ferny foliage, and long, drooping sprays of large, heart-shaped, rose-pink flowers. May. 2 to 3 ft. 60 cts. each, \$6 for 12.

*Dracocephalum · Dragonhead

Ruyschiana (Siberian Dragonhead). Bushy plants with deep purple flowers an inch across. Best in moist shade. June, July. 2 ft. 30 cts. each, \$3 for 12, \$20 per 100.



Bleeding Heart is one of the delights of the Spring Border

Twelve Choice Foxgloves

Tall, graceful plants, with flower spikes of exquisite beauty and delicate coloring. One of the most satisfactory of all perennial flowers. This offer contains a selection that will make a beauty spot in your garden.

12 Choice Plants
All Colors Mixed

\$2⁵⁰



Foxgloves—Gay in spirit and color

Echinacea · Coneflower

Purpurea (Purple Coneflower). Stout, tough plants, bearing large, rosy purple, daisy-like flowers with drooping petals around a purple-brown cone in the center. July, August. 2 to 3 ft.

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The Tall Bushy Perennials . . .

like Hardy Asters which spread and spread, forming great, mounded masses covered with myriads of purple-blue and lilac stars are typical background plants, wedged in little cracks in the shrubby border where they will make a glory high above the lower shrubs, or they may form a bank at the far edge of a sweep of lawn, merging their color with the blue mists of autumn, lending enchantment and mysterious distance to the tiniest plot.

* * * The tall, brazen beauty of the Golden Glow (*Rudbeckia laciniata*), the Sunflowers (*Helianthus*), and the Heleniums—all flowers of late summer and autumn, too coarse for intimate pleasure, are marvelous when properly placed in the landscape so that their smashing colors leap from point to point along the beds and borders, leading the eye away from the bare places where plants have passed out of bloom or failed. In fact, hardy flowers, planted in front of shrubs are almost indispensable to prolong the season of bloom.

Elliott's have specialized for years in producing Hardy Garden Flowers of finest quality



Plant Hardy Ferns in shady places

Echinops • Globe Thistle

Ritro (Globe Thistle). Coarse, thistle-like plants for backgrounds and between shrubs, with striking ball-like flowers of intense steel-blue. July-September. 4 to 6 ft.

*Hardy Ferns

Adiantum pedatum (Maidenhair Fern). Flat fronds held horizontally; very airy and delicate. Half-dry shade. The daintiest of the family. 1 ft.

Athyrium filixfemina (Lady Fern). Very graceful; 2 to 3 feet high and extremely variable. Moist shade.

Dennstedtia punctilobula (Hay-Scented Fern). Finely cut leaves, very broad at the base, with pleasant fragrance when dry. Half shade; light soil.

Dryopteris goldiana (Goldie's Fern). A giant Fern with fronds 12 to 18 inches wide, and 3 to 4 feet long. Semi-shade, or moist soil in full sun. 30 cts. each, \$3 for 12, \$20 per 100.

Dryopteris marginalis (Leather Fern). Very common wild Fern growing in rocky woods. Semi-shade, rather dry.

Osmunda cinnamomea (Cinnamon Fern). Bold, broad fronds, arranged in a great funnel-like whorl, with brown, fertile fronds in the middle. Half-shade. 2 to 3 feet.

*Hardy Ferns—Concluded

Osmunda claytoniana (Interrupted Fern). A noble Fern for moist, peaty soil in sun or half shade. Ordinarily 2 to 3 feet high.

Osmunda regalis (Royal Fern). In rich, wet swamps in sun or shade will reach 10 feet. The handsomest and most gorgeous of the Ferns. In moist rockeries, sun or shade. 2 to 3 ft.

Polystichum acrostichoides (Christmas Fern). Stiff, leathery fronds, in an erect whorl; stay green all winter. Half shade. 1 ft.

Pteritis nodulosa (Ostrich Fern). One of the handsomest native Ferns. Rich, moist soil, partial shade. 2 to 6 ft.

Woodsia obtusa (Woods Fern). Clustered, feathery fronds 6 inches to a foot long. A true rock plant, needing shade and moisture.

*Festuca • Fescue

Glaucia (Blue Fescue). Drooping, ornamental grass with narrow, silvery leaves in tufts. Sun. 6 to 18 in. 25 cts. each, \$2.50 for 12, \$15 per 100.

Filipendula • Meadowsweet

Camtschatica (Kamchatka Meadowsweet). One of the tallest in growth of the entire species, attaining a height of 5 to 7 feet. The flowers, which are clear rose, are produced in July and early August.

Elegans (Showy Meadowsweet). A new variety with silvery pink flowers.

***Hexepetala** (Dropwort). Handsome, dark green, fern-like foliage; great showy heads of white flowers in June. The buds look like dark pink jewels. 2 to 2½ ft. 25 cts. each, \$2.50 for 12, \$15 per 100.

***Hexepetala fl. pl.** (Double Dropwort). In general habit this variety is similar to the preceding, but the flowers are full double. The plant rarely exceeds 2 feet in height. 25 cts. each, \$2.50 for 12, \$15 per 100.

Ulmaria (European Meadowsweet). Double, white flowers in large, thick clusters are produced in June and July. 3 feet.

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What would one do without . . .

the lovely pink and white Pyrethrums for cutting, and without their cousins, the Shasta Daisies, in their different forms? Or the brilliant Coreopsis, the Gaillardias, the Stokesias, and the Scabiosas?—all slender-stemmed, long-keeping flowers, ideal for graceful bouquets and vases.

* * * In the well balanced garden, room must be found for the Oriental Poppies whose enormous silky flowers are every bit as astonishing in size as those of the gigantic Mallow Marvels which are so much taller and bloom later, with a brilliance and softness of color and texture un hoped for in flowers of such dimensions. The Day Lilies (*Hemerocallis*) must be included, too, because they are so much more like Lilies than many true Lilies are. They are so easy to grow, whereas most Lilies are a little finicky. Japanese Anemones are desired for late summer cutting and for elfin, other-worldiness of beauty which is simply indescribable. Platycodons are almost essential to follow the Bell-flowers; Veronicas for the rare blue which otherwise would pass with the Delphiniums, and so on, and on.



* * Children, too, love growing things. Give them a yard to play in where flowers grow. Of course they will want open lawns to romp and run in, but a background of beauty will make their memories of the old home more lovely.

ELLIOTT'S GAILLARDIAS

Improved Strain

We offer the finest improved strains of this superior garden flower. Gaillardias are simply invaluable as cut flowers. Their gay blossoms are obtainable in continual profusion from June to November. These improved varieties are noted for their immense flowers and free blooming qualities. Planted in bold groups they provide a glorious spot of color on the summer landscape. Of easy culture, they seem to grow and thrive with little care, withstanding drought. Give them a rich soil and plenty of water and they will respond accordingly. We have a fine lot of extra strong plants which will be sure to give complete satisfaction.



Grandiflora. Gold and orange-red flowers of great boldness and beauty. Fine for cutting. July-September. 2 ft.

Portola Hybrids. Larger flowers than the type with fine clear crimson greatly predominating in the color. July-September. 2 ft. 30 cts. each, \$3 for 12, \$20 per 100.

Gypsophila Baby's Breath

Bristol Fairy. A greatly improved double variety with great sprays of very double, intensely white flowers, produced all season. Lovely for mixing with bouquets of other flowers. June-November. 2 to 3 ft. \$1 each, \$10 for 12.

Paniculata. The common variety, making a fine mist-like mound of tiny white flowers in great sprays. June, July. 2 to 3 ft.

Paniculata fl. pl. Flowers are double, whiter, and larger than above. June, July. 2 to 3 ft. 35 cts. each, \$3.50 for 12, \$25 per 100.

Perfoliata (Pink Baby's Breath). Taller than the other varieties, with sprays of tiny, purplish pink flowers. June, July. 30 cts. each, \$3 for 12, \$20 per 100.

***Repens** (Creeping Baby's Breath). Dense, carpet-like plant, spangled with tiny white or pinkish flowers. Sun or half shade. June, July. 6 in.



Gypsophila—Baby's Breath

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In Choosing Front-Row Plants . . .

Select perennials which grow close to the ground and those which trail and mat. Phloxes, Sweet Williams, Sedums, Pinks, Primroses, and Violas are plants of this type par excellence—but there is little use in repeating a mere catalogue here, piling up names of things like heaps of children's A B C blocks. A garden might soon become merely a clutter underfoot if discrimination and selection were not used. Each kind of flower is good and admirable in its place, just as each letter of the alphabet is a good and useful letter, but both the flowers and the letters must be organized, be made to spell words, before you get the real good out of them. That is, you must put your posies together so that they make some kind of sense and avoid jumble and confusion.

*Gentiana · Gentian

Andrewsi (Closed Gentian). Bushy, leafy plants with clusters of pointed, dark blue buds which never open. Very odd and handsome. Half shade, moisture. 12 to 18 in.

Geum · Geum

Atrosanguineum (Double Crimson Aven). Erect plants with brilliant scarlet-orange flowers like little roses.

Lady Stratheden. Large, double, brilliant orange flowers. June-September. 2 ft.

Mrs. Bradshaw. Dark red, very large double flowers. June-September. 2 ft.

Helenium · Sneezeweed

Autumnale superbum (Great Sneezeweed). Erect plants with showy orange, crimson and yellow flowers. August, September. 3 to 4 ft.

Hoopesi (Orange Sneezeweed). Fine flowers of rich orange, excellent for cutting. May, June. 2 to 3 ft.

Helianthus · Sunflowers

Maximiliani. Rich yellow flowers about 4 inches across. August, September. 2 to 4 ft.

Miss Mellish. A fine variety with orange-yellow flowers. August, September. 4 to 5 ft.

Orgyalis (Willow Leaf). Erect stems with numerous drooping narrow leaves and great sprays of smallish lemon-yellow flowers. September, October. 5 to 6 ft.

Heliopsis · Heliopsis

B. Ladham (Sunflower Heliopsis). A fine, large-flowered variety of this false Sunflower. Very effective in the border. August, September. 3 to 4 ft.

Pitcheriana. A dwarf form with large, deep yellow flowers. August-October. 2 to 3 ft.

*Heuchera · Alum Root

Sanguinea (Coral Bells). Rosette of strong, dark leaves with red and pink bells on slender stems. Very lovely. Dry, half shade. 18 in. 30 cts. each, \$3 for 12, \$20 per 100.

Brizoides (Pink Bells). * Similar to Coral Bells in habit, with red stems and pale pink flowers. Dry, half shade. 18 in. 30 cts. each, \$3 for 12, \$20 per 100.



Heliopsis

HOLLYHOCKS—All Colors

NO one can have too many Hollyhocks. Especially if they are planted along a walk, fence or hedge where they may spread out in natural profusion. The Hollyhock is indispensable for backgrounds and for use wherever a tall spire-like flower is necessary. The Hollyhock reaches its full glory in July and August when the spikes of lovely single or double flowers reach a height of 5 to 8 feet. A Hollyhock group presents a medley of beautiful shades in many colors. Elliott's are selected for their brilliance of color and interesting variety. These desirable flowers are easy to grow. On hillsides and roadsides they persist when left uncultivated.

Best Large-Flowered Single. A selection of the finest single-flowering types.

Best Large-Flowered Double. All colors mixed.

Chater's Famous Strain. Double flowers, in separate colors. A very choice strain selected for size of flower, stateliness of habit, and brilliance of color.

New Allegheny. Immense, half-double flowers, with fringed and frilled edges. Very beautiful.

Above four: 25 cts. each, \$2.50 for 12; \$15 per 100

Hibiscus • Rose Mallow

Moscheutos (Rose Mallow). Light rose-pink flowers with darker centers. Very showy and effective. August, September. 5 to 6 ft. 25 cts. each, \$2.50 for 12, \$15 per 100.

Rose Mallow Marvels. Hybrid varieties with gigantic flowers of almost unbelievable size, and very brilliant and showy. All the varieties listed are splendid large perennials for conspicuous situations. July, August. 5 to 7 ft.

Crimson. Giant; gorgeous red. 35 cts. each, \$3.50 for 12, \$25 per 100.

Pink. Variable, from light to dark pink. 35 cts. each, \$3.50 for 12, \$25 per 100.

White. Pure white with large crimson eye. 25 cts. each, \$2.50 for 12, \$15 per 100.

Oculiroseus (Crimson Eye). Immense white flowers with vivid crimson centers. Strong bushy plants. August, September. 3 to 5 ft. 25 cts. each, \$2.50 for 12, \$18 per 100.

*Elliott's Stately
Double Flowered
Hollyhocks*



Hibiscus—Rose Mallow Marvels

One of the most effective Flowers . . .

Is the Mallow, or the Mallow Marvels, as gardeners call them, with tall, spreading stems, big, broad leaves, and enormous, fluted flowers of impossible size, like mightily magnified Hollyhocks. A really fine thing about them is their range of color—white, pink, and crimson—hues which are rare in late summer and autumn when most plants are bedecked in purple and gold. They, also, need distance to be most effective because, close up, the flowers are simply overwhelming, and it would be a bold person who cut them and tried to live with a vase full of them in his living room.

* * * *The proper placing of plants depends* so much upon individual taste and upon the contour of the ground, shrubs, trees, and other permanent plants already in the garden, that general discussion of the matter is more or less futile. Study the habits of the plants and figure out for yourself where they will look best.

* * * *Plants of the medium height group range* from one to four feet high. Here are Peonies, Irises, and Phlox, three of the most important garden plants, and the Chrysanthemums, which are indispensable if one is not content to see the garden bare after the first frost.

Besides these most important "medium-tall" plants—Irises, Peonies, Phloxes, and Chrysanthemums—there is an infinite range of subsidiary and, in some cases, almost indispensable plants of similar habit. You can scarcely call your place a garden if there are no Canterbury Bells in it, to supplement the Delphiniums in June.

Hibiscus may be planted in the shrub border to give color in July and August

A Marvelous Collection of Choice IRIS

*Elliott's Are Headquarters
for Iris Plants of Highest Quality*



MEN and women looking for easy flowers to grow choose the Irises. They offer the largest amount of floral beauty for the least amount of effort. The most inhospitable soils content them, and any location which is drained and sunny. But, like everything else, Irises enjoy liberal treatment and repay you well when it is given.

Plant Iris in masses to get the supreme effect. Make your collection up of many varieties, having a few plants of each one. Our list has been selected after years of experience in growing Irises. We offer the very best of the old favorites and the newer kinds.

Tall Bearded Group

This group is characterized by three large, erect petals known as the standards, and three more or less drooping petals usually of contrasting color, called the falls. At the base of the falls is a brush-like crest or beard, usually brilliantly colored. The numbers are the rating given by the American Iris Society on the standard of 10 for perfection.

Field-grown plants, 25 cts. each, \$2.50 for 12, \$15 per 100, except where noted.

Alcazar. 8.9. Standards light blue-violet; falls brilliant purple, with bronze veins. Early, large, and very striking.

Ambassadeur. 9.4. Standards smoky lavender; falls bright purple; orange beard. One of the tallest and largest. 75 cts. each, \$8 for 12.

Aurea. 7.4. Soft yellow throughout, faintly veined; brownish orange beard. The most popular yellow Iris. 30 cts. each, \$3 for 12, \$20 per 100.

Ballerine. 9.4. Standards pale blue; falls slightly darker; lemon-yellow beard. Tall stems and large, exquisitely proportioned flowers. \$1 each, \$10 for 12.

C. Wedge. Standards gray; falls plum-color, edged white.

Cecil Minturn. Standards light pinkish purple; falls slightly darker; beard yellow. Tall, graceful stems and medium-sized blooms of elegant form. 40 cts. each, \$4 for 12.

Fairy. 8.0. Standards and falls white with a blue suffusion at the base. Tall and early. 40 cts. each, \$4 for 12.

Florentina, 7.6. Standards and falls creamy white, faintly flushed with lavender; fragrant and early.

Florentina purpurea. Standards blue; falls velvety purple; bright yellow beard. Early and very attractive.

Gracchus. 6.1. Standards light yellow; falls brownish crimson with purple markings. Early.

Grevin. 8.5. Standards and falls rich red-purple, very tall and beautiful. 50 cts. each, \$5 for 12.

Her Majesty. 7.3. One of the best pink varieties. 30 cts. each, \$3 for 12.



Lord of June



Color-Blend Dozen of Tall Bearded Iris

A dozen kinds, a dozen colors. An ideal start for a border like that shown above. We selected this grouping while the plants were in flower and planned it to please you. No two alike, and a full range of colors.

Aurea	Monsignor
C. Wedge	Massasoit
Dalmatica	Nibelungen
Florentine Purpurea	Princess Victoria Louise
Jeanne d'Arc	Queen of May
Lohengrin	Rhein Nixe

SPECIAL OFFER

1 Each (12 Plants)	\$1 ⁷⁵	3 Each (36 Plants)	\$4 ⁹⁰
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The Iris parade starts in April . . .

When the first dwarfs poke their bonnets just above the ground, through May and June, when the Tall Bearded Irises sway in elegance upon their lofty stems, until the Japs bring the season to a close in July like the triumphant finale of some great color symphony—three months at least! The Tulips blaze and go out, Peonies blush and fade, the Rose runs riot and grows sober, but through it all the Irises maintain the organ-point which unifies and harmonizes the wild, mad music of spring in every garden.

Tall Bearded Iris is particularly valuable in the Rock Garden for both foliage and flower

Iris King. 7.9. Standards lemon-yellow; falls maroon-red, edged yellow. A fine, brilliantly colored variety. 35 cts. each, \$3.50 for 12, \$25 per 100.

Jeanne D'Arc. 7.8. Standards and falls white with delicate violet-blue veinings at the edges.

Juniata. 8.1. Standards and falls clear lavender-blue; flowers large and fragrant.

Lent A. Williamson. 9.6. Standards pale violet; falls rich purple, with a smoky bloom; beard yellow. Very large. 60 cts. each, \$6 for 12.

Lohengrin. 8.2. Standards and falls light rosy purple, giving the bloom a pale silvery pink effect in the landscape.

Loreley. 7.9. Standards yellow; falls purple, edged yellow. Fragrant. A very showy and prolific blooming variety.

Lord of June. 9.1. Standards light lavender-blue and falls darker, stained with brown. Very tall and graceful. \$1 each, \$11 for 12.

Mary Garden. 7.8. Standards pale yellow and lavender; falls creamy white, dotted with crimson.

Massasoit. 7.4. Standards and falls a distinct shade of dull blue.

Medrano. 8.5. Standards and falls purple; orange beard; flowers large and in effect bright rosy lilac. 75 cts. each, \$8 for 12.

Midnight. Standards and falls dark silvery purple. 35 cts. each, \$3.50 for 12.

Moliere. 8.5. Standards violet; falls darker; veins brown. 60 cts. each, \$6 for 12.

Monsignor. 8.4. Standards pale blue; falls darker, shaded violet-purple; orange beard. Large and handsome.



Queen Caterina

Mother of Pearl. Standards and falls pale blue-lavender, shaded with cream. Tall and a profuse bloomer. 60 cts. each, \$6 for 12.

Nibelungen. Standards buff; falls purple, edged brown. A showy though not brilliant variety. Very profuse in bloom.

Nuee D'Orange. 7.6. Standards pale purple-gray; falls violet. A quietly colored landscape variety.

Opera. 8.7. Standards purple-red; falls violet-purple. A strong, rich color as near to crimson as any Iris. Plant is dwarf. \$1 each, \$10 for 12.

Oriflamme. 7.8. Standards lavender; falls violet. 35 cts. each, \$3.50 for 12.

Pallida Dalmatica. 8.8. Standards and falls light lavender-blue, shaded with silvery blue. Very tall and floriferous. Perhaps most popular Iris in the world.

Princess Victoria Louise. 7.2. Standards lemon-yellow; falls reddish purple, bordered cream.

Prospero. Standards lavender; falls dark violet-purple. Strong grower. \$1 each, \$10 for 12.

Queen Caterina. 9.0. Standards and falls clear lavender-violet, veined with bronze and illuminated with orange beard. One of the favorite varieties. 60 cts. each, \$6 for 12.

Queen of May. 7.4. Standards and falls lilac-pink, shaded with brown and tinted with yellow beard. One of the best pink varieties grown.

Rhein Nixe. 8.4. Standards white; falls dark violet, edged lighter. Very showy and popular.

Sherwin-Wright. 7.6. Standards and falls bright golden yellow. Flowers are small and the plant is rather dwarf. The brightest yellow variety.

Wyomissing. 7.2. Standards cream-white and falls lilac-rose.

We find that Iris . . .

Like all flowers which enjoy world-wide popularity, and have been grown from immemorial time, are broken up into numerous families and a great many varieties. The Iris, we classify broadly into three distinct groups, namely, the Tall Bearded, the Japanese, and Others.

* * * *In this country, we favor the Tall Bearded*, a section of robust growth whose tall stems are crowned with glorious flowers of all the colors of the rainbow except true pink and red. They begin to bloom in May, continue through June well into the blooming-time of the Japanese section.

Iris es owe their present popularity to the Tall Bearded section. It comprises what we consider the most beautiful of the race, yet demands the least of the gardener. Once planted they take care of themselves almost indefinitely. In those gardens which are subject to long, dry, hot spells which cause disaster among less adaptable plants, they are especially satisfactory.

* * * It is hopeless for us to try to select favorites among the varieties. Tastes differ so much. We favor the pale blue and lavender taller sorts, but people of equally good or better taste find yellow, mahogany, smoky purple, and other dull, soft shades even more attractive.

In the list of varieties offered in this book, we have attached the rating given them by the American Iris Society, so that the novice can see the opinion of experts upon them. As a general rule high rated sorts are best.

* * * And what is an Iris garden if it is not full of Columbines? The lovely delicate, airily balanced little birds of flowers are perfect companions for the solid texture of the Irises, and make a perfect picture when combined with them. Many of the wild or species Columbines are desirable denizens of the rock garden, but in the main garden, the long spurred hybrids particularly the strain developed by Mrs. Scott Elliott, are considered best. One always is particular to include the Rocky Mountain Columbine, or some form of it, in any collection, and blue-flowered specimens should be carefully preserved. They are the rarest, and for that reason, perhaps, the most desirable. We confess that the pink shades so much in demand do not make such an irresistible appeal to us as the blue tints, but you may think otherwise.



Tall Bearded Iris

Why not take out a few of the old kinds and replant with new varieties of Iris?

Japanese IRIS

Easy to Grow as Weeds

CERTAINLY they are easy to grow as weeds, and while they enjoy swamp conditions and do their best in such a location, they have been grown beautifully in ordinary garden soil. We thoroughly recommend that they be planted in rich soil, and that they be watered heavily every day for several weeks before they bloom and while they are in flower. If the ground can be flooded, it will help. At that season they can scarcely be fed too much. The result will be astounding.

As far as magnificence and beauty go, there can be no doubt that the Japanese Irises are the most gorgeous of the family. The flowers are flat, often 10 to 12 inches across and imperially rich in coloring. The stems are long and straight and may be cut like bundles of reeds before the top bud opens, and every flower will open in water indoors.

There is a great stirring of interest in Japanese Iris lately. Reports of new seedlings originating in this country and in France reach us all the time. The whole group will be reorganized and its nomenclature straightened out within the next few years; and when that is done there is no telling but that the Japs will outstrip the present favorites.

Field-grown plants, 50 cts. each, \$5 for 12, except where noted.

Catherine Parry. Single. Blue overlaid rosy red.

Doris Childs. Double. Pearl-white, deeply veined plum. 60 cts. each, \$6 for 12.

Fascination. Very large, double flower of rich blue. Stems very long and strong.

Gigantea. Bluish purple, lightly striped white; vigorous grower and free bloomer.

Hermione. Single white, maroon center; petals penciled with blue.

Kumo-No-Obi. Bright clear purple with rays of white surrounding the yellowish or golden throat.

La Favorite. White, freely veined blue.

Mahogany. Large double flowers of deep mahogany red.

Pyramid. Dark violet-blue, slightly veined white. Double and very fine. Very late.

Taiheiraku. Rich purple, tipped blue, illuminated with showy yellow blotches in the center. 75 cts. each, \$7.50 for 12.

T. S. Ware. Red-violet, veined white; center white stained with crimson. 60 cts. each, \$6 for 12.

Wm. F. Dreer. Double white penciled with lavender.



Japanese Iris

Siberian Iris

Somewhat similar to the Japanese Iris in their liking for water and in their late flowering season are the tall, graceful Siberians, upon whose lofty stems a perfect cloud of delicately graceful blooms flutter like a host of butterflies. We think the variety known as Perry's Blue is the finest we have seen as yet in height and intensity of true blue color.

25 cts. each, \$2.50 for 12,

\$15 per 100, except where noted.

Alba. A pure white form of the original *Iris sibirica*.

Distinction. Small blue standards with white falls, veined with violet.

Orientalis. A species related to the Siberian, with brilliant blue flowers shaded with red.



Siberian Iris

Snow Queen. Large, ivory-white flowers in great abundance.

Superba. Large violet-blue flowers.

Perry's Blue. A new Siberian Iris with extra-large, bright blue flowers on long, stiff stems. The best of the Siberian tribe in general commerce. 50 cts. each, \$5 for 12.

Native Iris

Other water-loving types are *Iris pseudacorus* (Yellow Flag) and *I. versicolor* (common wild Blue Flag). These are adapted to naturalizing in swamps or by stream sides where they are most effective in the mass.

20 cts. each, \$2 for 12, \$12 per 100.

Pseudacorus. Tall, glossy plants with broad, brilliant yellow flowers of the Japanese Iris type.

Pseudacorus variegatus. Same as above except that the foliage is striped.

Versicolor. The common Water Flag. Bright purple-blue flowers.

SPECIAL OFFER

Japanese Iris

1 Each of Above Varieties—12 Plants \$4⁸⁵

Intermediate Iris

The Intermediate Irises are earlier to flower than the Tall Bearded varieties, but resemble them in most other respects. They are usually about fifteen to eighteen inches high and bloom in early May, continuing well into the blooming season of the Tall Bearded group.

20 cts. each, \$2 for 12, \$12 per 100, except where noted.

Canary Bird. Dwarf. Large-flowering pale yellow variety. 7 in. high. 25 cts. each, \$2.50 for 12, \$15 per 100.

Don Carlos. 8.0. Standards blue; falls reddish.

Halfdan. 7.1. White with olive markings. Grows 12 to 15 in. high.

Ingeborg. Creamy white; about 2 ft. high.

Walhall. Dark violet; 12 to 20 in. high.

Japanese Iris picked in the bud will open their gorgeous flowers indoors

*Iberis—Candytuft***Hesperis • Rocket**

Matronalis (Dames Rocket). Old-fashioned massing flower. Heads of pale purple and violet blooms. June, July. 2 to 3 ft.

Matronalis nana candidissima (Dwarf Rocket). Not as tall as the above. Flowers white.

*** Iberis • Candytuft**

Corifolia (Rock Candytuft). Fine little tufted evergreen studded with showy clusters of white flowers. Sun. May. 6 to 8 in.

Sempervirens (Evergreen Candytuft). Broad, wiry mats of dark, evergreen foliage, hidden under a mass of white bloom in May. Indispensable rock plant. Sun. 1 ft.

Kniphofia • Red Hot Poker

These extraordinarily beautiful flowers are also called Torch Lily and Tritoma.

Pfitzeri (Bonfire). Long spikes of tubular, orange-yellow flowers, extremely striking when grown in masses. August, September. 2 to 3 ft. 35 cts. each, \$3.50 per 12. \$25 per 100.

Hybrida (Everblooming Hybrids). Conspicuous, handsome plants with long spikes in shades of orange, yellow and scarlet. July-October. 2 to 3 ft.

*Red Hot Poker***Everybody is making Rock Gardens . . .**

nowadays, and making them in all sorts of ways. No two gardens present quite the same problems, and no ready-made solution will answer all the conditions.

* * * *The compactness of a rock garden* is one of its greatest charms. If there is not space in the open to build one, it may be tucked into an odd corner of even the smallest lot; and there is no end to the number of interesting things which can be done in it. Pygmy mountains and Lilliputian valleys can be built of rugged rocks, with a trickle of water simulating a mountain torrent coursing among them, dropping from precipices of tilted stones as miniature waterfalls, running away as a peaceful rill, losing itself under a convenient rock, or spreading into a mirror pool with marshy edges where the choicest moisture-loving plants will grow.

* * * *Besides the rock plants* mentioned here, (*), there are many dwarf shrubs which are indispensable in a rockery of any dimensions. The Garland Flower (*Daphne*) is a splendid rock plant; certain Junipers, the Mugho Pine, several Azaleas, the Leucothoë, Gold Flower, and other less vigorous shrubs are all useful in building up the background or in establishing height at places where it is needed.

Larkspur

See Delphiniums, Page 11.

Lavandula • Lavender

Officinalis (True Lavender). The true old favorite blue flower, dried for its delicious fragrance. July-September. 18 in.

Lathyrus • Everlasting Sweet Pea

Latifolius (Red Everlasting Sweet Pea). Vigorous bushy vine for covering fences, rocks, rough banks, or to make a shrubby effect in perennial borders. Flowers purplish pink.

Latifolius alba (White Everlasting Sweet Pea). Same as above but flowers are snowy white. 30 cts. each, \$3.00 per 12. \$20 per 100.

Latifolius splendens (Royal Everlasting Sweet Pea). Flowers are brilliant pink.

Lespedeza • Bush Clover

Formosa (Bush Clover). Showy, almost shrubby plants with clusters of purple-red, pea-like flowers. July, August. 3 to 4 ft. 60 cts. each, \$6 for 12.

Liatris • Gay Feather

Callilepis. Bright, purple-red flowers in long spikes. July-September. 3 to 4 ft.

Pycnostachya (Cattail Gay Feather). Tall spikes of rich purple, fringed flowers, blooming from the top down. July, August. 3 to 5 ft.

PRICES. All plants on this page, except where noted, are 25 cts. each, \$2.50 for 12, \$15 per 100. Six of one kind sold at the 12 rate; 50 of one kind at the 100 rate.

*Liatris—Kansas Gay Feather*

Red Hot Poker flower is one of the most brilliant flowers known. Fine for the Shrub border

HARDY LILIES—Stately and Gay

No Garden Is Complete Without Them

Yes, most everyone can grow Lilies successfully if the right varieties are selected and the right environment is given. Considering the richness of the Lily family there is a doleful lack. Below we give considerable space to suggestions which will help you select the best varieties and to succeed with them.

The Lilies mentioned in this text and on page 21 belong to the species *Lilium*. Other certain Perennials called "Lilies" follow on page 22.

Lilium • Lily

Auratum. The most spectacular of all Lilies. It grows 4 to 8 feet high, bearing clusters of enormous, saucer-like, white blooms with waxen petals curled and waved, spotted with maroon dots and brightened by a shining golden stripe down the middle of each petal. Intensely fragrant. 8 to 9-inch bulbs, 35 cts. each, \$3.50 for 12; \$25 per 100. 9 to 11 in., 40 cts. each, \$4 for 12; \$30 per 100. 11 to 13 in., 50 cts. each, \$5.50 for 12.

Auratum Platyphyllum. Undoubtedly the choicest of all *Auratum* varieties. Enormous white flowers richly spotted yellow. Extra selected bulbs, 75 cts. each, \$7.50 for 12.

Auratum Pictum. Another very good variety of Gold-banded Lily. 75 cts. each, \$7.50 for 12.

Batemanniae. A vigorous, sturdy Lily growing from 3 to 4 feet, bearing from 5 to 10 splendid reddish orange flowers in July and August. \$3.50 for 12; \$25 per 100.

Canadense Flavum (Yellow Canada Lily). Selection of the native Meadow Lily in different shades of yellow. \$2.25 for 12; \$14 per 100.

Canadense Rubrum (Red Canada Lily). Selected form of the Meadow Lily with flowers in shades of red. \$2.50 for 12; \$15 per 100.

Canadense Mixed. Tall, wiry, plants bearing a large, cascading spray of drooping bell-like flowers in shades of red and yellow. Mixed colors, \$2 for 12; \$12 per 100.



Lilium Elegans

Elegans (Leonard Joerg). A special variety of the Red Lily, with bright apricot flowers, most attractively spotted and dotted. \$3 for 12; \$20 per 100.



The Tiger Lily

Lilies are so precious to have that . . .

it pays to learn where and how they grow in the wild, and duplicate the conditions for them in the garden. But a few are accommodating enough to make only the usual demands. Henry's Lily likes lots of sun and room to shoot up six to ten feet high and spread its great umbrella-like spray of bright golden flowers, shaped like those of the gorgeous *Auratum*. Hanson's Lily will produce its little stiff yellow blooms in almost any semi-shaded spot.

But almost all the white Lilies, with one exception, need special attention. The exception is the Regal Lily, whose glorious purple-stained flowers are waxen white with a glowing golden throat and a fragrance unsurpassed in the entire flowery kingdom. It is a friendly Lily; full sun, semi-shade; dry soil, damp soil; a chink in a wall or a full-fledged garden-bed—all seem equally congenial to it. Plant the bulb about six inches deep, with a little sand below it, and the Regal asks no more.

Not so the glorious Golden-banded *Auratum*. The books tell us to plant them where their roots will be shaded and their tops in full sun, but experience is very contradictory, so it behooves everyone to try them in many places until the spot they like is found. They are so marvelously beautiful, and they produce so magnificently from the bulb the first year, that there is no reason for being without them every year; but it is pleasant to conquer their difficulties and make them truly happy and at home.

Something the same are the *Speciosum* Lilies. They are likely to deteriorate rapidly, but their performance is so wonderful the first season that they are worth replanting

If you want a quick-growing but permanent tree, plant Salamon's Weeping Willow

Lilies—Cont'd

Elegans Mixed. Dwarf, sturdy plants bearing clusters of erect flowers in various shades of red, orange and yellow, beautifully spotted with darker dots. \$3 for 12, \$20 per 100.

Hansoni (Hanson's Lily). Leafy stalks about 2 feet high, surmounted by drooping clusters of small, thick-petaled, yellow Lilies, covered with tiny brown spots which look as if they were carved from wood or thick opaque wax. 75 cts. each, \$7.50 for 12.

Henryi (Henry's Lily). Very tall variety, bearing immense, loose sprays of bright yellow flowers with rich, green centers. Plant it where the ground is shaded by low undergrowth so that its tops may have sunlight. 75 cts. each, \$7.50 for 12.

Longiflorum. (Burmuda Easter Lily) Long, glistening white, trumpet-shaped flowers, borne in the axils of the upper leaves; very fragrant. Plants 3 to 4 ft. high. Best for growing in pots. Protect it, if planted outdoors. 6 to 8 in., \$2.50 for 12; \$18 per 100; 7 to 9 in., \$3.50 for 12; \$25 per 100.

Philadelphicum (Orange Cup Lily). Dwarf, sturdy plants bearing erect, showy, orange-scarlet, cup-shaped flowers. \$2.50 for 12; \$15 per 100.

Regale (Regal Lily). Vigorous, wiry plants 2 to 4 feet high, bearing white flowers with yellow throats and purple stains on outside; deliciously fragrant. The easiest white Lily to grow. Selected bulbs, 5 to 6 in., 50 cts. each, \$5 for 12, \$40 per 100; Extra Selected Bulbs, 6 to 8 in., 75 cts. each, \$7.50 for 12.

Speciosum album (White Showy Lily). A pure white variety of *L. speciosum*, without red dots, but occasionally slightly tinted green at the base. The sweetest of this type and not quite as tall as other kinds. 7 to 9 in., 60 cts. each, \$6 for 12.

Speciosum Melpomene. A brilliant

crimson-pink variety of the Showy Lily. Petals white at tips, flushed pink and marked with a deep crimson stripe. 7 to 9 in. bulbs, 30 cts. each, \$3 for 12, \$20 per 100; 9 to 11 in., 40 cts. each, \$4 for 12, \$30 per 100.

Speciosum rubrum (Showy Lily). Large, pinkish white flowers, beautifully reflexed in the manner of *L. Auratum*, dotted throughout with wine-red spots. 7 to 9 in. bulbs, 35 cts. each, \$3.50 for 12, \$20 per 100; 9 to 11 in., 40 cts. each, \$4 for 12, \$30 per 100; 11 to 13 in. monsters, 60 cts. each, \$6 for 12.

Superbum (Turk's Cap Lily). The tallest, finest, and showiest of the native American Lilies. When good will grow 7 to 8 feet high, bearing several hundred scarlet-orange flowers with the petals tightly curled back like a turban. Extra Selected bulbs, \$3 for 12, \$20 per 100.



Lilium Auratum

Tigrinum splendens (Tiger Lily). An improved form of the brilliant old-fashioned orange and red Tiger Lily. One of the noblest and handsomest of the family. \$3 for 12, \$20 per 100.

Tigrinum florepleno (Double Tiger Lily). A double-flowering form of Tiger Lily, the same in color but has many clustered petals in the center instead of stamens. \$3 for 12, \$20 per 100.

ELLIOTT'S SPRING FLOWERING BULB CATALOG

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every spring, the same as Tulips and Hyacinths; besides, by careful study or by chance, one may hit upon the secret of their success and have them growing on triumphantly year by year.

The lovely Bermudas are the Lilies in the florists' shops at Easter. In the garden, they need a little protection over winter, because they are not entirely hardy; but on the whole it is better to grow them in pots, keeping them in a coldframe or in a cool cellar during the cold weather and planting them out in a protected spot in spring.

Most Lilies want to be planted deep because they make two sets of roots, one below the bulb and one from the stem above.

In contrast to the wet places where the Meadow Lily grows, we have seen the Wood Lily in great abundance on the south slope of a sand-dune on Cape Cod—growing in full sunshine with a sparse undercover of wintergreen and beachgrass in the most unattractive and sterile soil on earth. Put the Wood Lily in a shady, moist spot in your garden, and it will die surely; but give it the place it likes, and it will lift its scarlet cups up to the sun as bravely there as in its native haunts.



The Regal Lily from China. A remarkably beautiful variety and easy to grow. This gives some idea of the size and number of blooms.

Day Lilies—*Hemerocallis*

25 cts. each, \$2.50 for 12, \$15 per 100, except where noted.

Hybrida (Apricot). A new variety of exquisite apricot color. June, July. 2 to 3 ft.

Aurantiaca (Orange).

Dark, glowing orange, sweet-scented flowers. July, August. 30 to 36 in. 30 cts. each, \$3 for 12, \$20 per 100.

Citrina (Citron Day Lily). Citron-yellow.

Dumortieri (Early Day Lily).

The earliest to bloom. Bright orange-yellow, fluted and waved. July, August. 18 in.

Flava (Lemon Lily). The tall, favorite, sweetly scented, pale yellow variety. One of the finest. May, June. 3 ft.

Florham. A strong-growing variety with deep golden yellow flowers very freely produced in June and July. 3 ft. or over.

Fulva (Kwanso). A double-flowering form of the common Tawny Day Lily. July, August. 4 to 5 ft.

Luteola (Golden Day Lily). A strong, tall sort, with shapely yellow-orange flowers. July. 3 ft.

Minor (Dwarf Day Lily). Flowers golden yellow, fluted and waved. July, August. 15 to 18 in.

Ochroleucha. Tall, very strong, erect stems with crimped, handsome flowers of light yellow with sweet lemon-like odor. July, August. 3 ft.

Plantain Lilies · *Funkia* · *Hosta*

25 cts. each, \$2.50 for 12, \$15 per 100

Aoki. Dwarf, with pale blue flowers. Foliage large, bluish green.

Caerulea (Blue). Broad green leaves and bright blue, nodding flowers. June, July. 12 to 18 in.

Major Pallida. Very large light green leaves and pale blue flowers. Dwarf, like Siebold's.

Plantaginea aurea maculata (Golden Spotted). Bright yellow leaves, gradually becoming greenish. Flowers white.

Plantaginea (White). Handsome, bold foliage and tall stems with erect white flowers. Fine cut-flower. June, July. 2 to 3 ft.

50 cts. each, \$5 for 12.



Hemerocallis—Day Lily

Sieboldiana (Siebold's). Metallic, bluish foliage; very dwarf. Flowers blue, on short stems.

25 cts. each. \$2.50 for 12, \$15 per 100.

Undulata variegata (Variegated Plantain Lily). The margin of the leaves is deep green, while the center is creamy white. Flowers pure white. 25 cts. each, \$2.50 for 12, \$15 per 100.

Lily-of-the-Valley

Convallaria majalis. Dainty, waxen bells of supreme fragrance.

A good ground-cover for shady places. May. 6 to 8 in. American Pips, 2 years. \$3.75 per 100.

**Limonium* · Sea Lavender

Latifolius (Broad-leaved Statice). Open clusters of chaffy, lavender-blue flowers which may be dried. Sun; deep, moist soil. August. 15 in. 25 cts. each, \$2.50 for 12, \$15 per 100.

**Linum* · Blue Flax

Perenne (Perennial Flax). Slender, bushy plants with gray foliage and brilliant blue flowers open in sunshine. Highly ornamental. Sun. 1 to 2 ft. 25 cts. each, \$2.50 for 12, \$15 per 100.

Perenne alba (White Flax). The same, with white flowers. 25 cts. each, \$2.50 for 12, \$15 per 100.

**Lobelia* · Cardinal Flower

Cardinalis (Cardinal Flower). Sturdy, erect stalks tipped with glowing scarlet flowers in spikes. Moist places, semi-shade or sun. July, August. 2 to 3 ft. 25 cts. each, \$2.50 for 12, \$15 per 100.

Lupinus · Lupine

Polyphyllus (Elliott's Sweet-Scented). Select plants of the choicest types, all delicately fragrant. Blue, Rose and White. June, July. 2 to 3 ft. 30 cts. each, \$3 for 12, \$20 per 100.

Polyphyllus (Washington). The common garden Lupine of bushy habit, with spikes of pea-like, dark blue flowers. May, June. 2 to 3 ft. 25 cts. each, \$2.50 for 12, \$18 per 100.

Polyphyllus alba (White Washington). Selected varieties of the Washington Lupine with pretty white flowers. 25 cts. each, \$2.50 for 12, \$18 per 100.

Polyphyllus roseus (Pink Washington). Same as above except with pink flowers. 25 cts. each, \$2.50 for 12, \$18 per 100.



Lupine



A Rock Garden need not take up precious space

in an already crowded garden. A steep bank may be covered by well-anchored stones; a leaning wall may be built with spacious, earth-stuffed cracks into which treasured plants may be safely tucked. A sunken path may be cut through the garden, roughly bordered with irregular stones in the crevices of which many things will flourish.

* * * * Advantage may be taken of a natural outcropping of stone, with a little digging out of pockets or judicious additions of rocks. Elaborate rock-work may be built under the supervision of an expert, paying great attention to the intricacies of building, soil-compounding, drainage, and a host of details with which the ordinary gardener will never bother himself.

The aim is the same in the end, and true rock gardens of whatever limitations and pretensions, accomplish the same result, which is to give pleasure. As far as we know, there is absolutely no moral issue in the remotest degree connected with rock gardens. A man is still free to build his rockery exactly as he likes and to plant therein anything he wants.

No garden is complete without a few of the cheerful Day Lilies

Lychnis • Lychnis

Chalcedonica (Maltese Cross). Stiff plants with heads of vivid scarlet flowers. Very showy. July, August. 3 to 4 ft.

Coronaria (Mullein Pink). Gray foliage of great beauty. Plant branching, covered with circular brilliant crimson flowers. June, July. 12 to 18 in.

Coronaria alba (White Mullein Pink). White-flowered form of above.

Coronaria atrosanguinea (Red Mullein Pink). Dark red flowers; same as above.

***Haageana** (Haage's). Low, sticky plants, crowned with blazing scarlet flowers of great beauty. Sun. June–August. 1 ft. 30 cts. each, \$3 for 12, \$20 per 100.

***Viscaria splendens pleno** (Double Ragged Robin). Heads of small, double red and pink flowers. Sun. May, June. 20 to 28 in.

*Lychnis
Chalcedonica
Maltese Cross*

**Lysimachia • Loosestrife**

Clethroides (Japanese Loosestrife). Upright plants with spikes of white, starry flowers. Good for cutting. July–September. 2 to 3 ft.

***Nummularia** (Moneywort). Creeper with long sprays of round leaves and brilliant yellow flowers. Excellent ground-cover. Sun or half shade. June–August. 2 to 4 in.

Lythrum • Lythrum

Roseum superbum (Rose Loosestrife). Excellent border plant for moist places. Spikes of rich pink flowers. July, August. 2 to 3 ft.

***Mertensia • Bluebells**

Virginica (Virginia Bluebells). Lush, leafy plants with drooping clusters of delicate sky-blue bells, often tinged pink. Moist shade. April. 18 to 24 in. 25 cts. each, \$2.50 for 12, \$18 per 100.

***Myosotis • Forget-Me-Not**

Scorpioides semperflorens (True Forget-Me-Not). An improved variety for damp, half shade. Bright blue flowers. All summer. 6 in.

Monarda • Monarda

Didyma (Bee Balm). A low, bushy plant for masses, covered with glowing scarlet flowers and having aromatic fragrance. July, August. 2 ft.

Didyma rosea (Cambridge Scarlet). Taller, larger and redder flowers. July, August. 3 ft.

Oenothera • Sundrops

Glauca fraseri (Fraser's Sundrops). Tall, imposing plants with very large, bright yellow flowers open only in sunshine. July. 3 to 4 ft.

***Missouriensis** (Ozark Sundrops). A lower variety than *O. fruticosa*, with very broad, bright yellow flowers. Sun. June, July. 1 ft. 30 cts. each, \$3 for 12, \$20 per 100.

Speciosa rosea (Pink Sundrops). Lower-growing than *O. glauca fraseri*, with very large, saucer-like whitish or pale pink flowers of great beauty that open only in sunlight. July. 2 ft.

***Fruticosa youngi** (Young's Sundrops). Stiff-stalked plants crowned with bright yellow flowers which close at night. Sun. June, July. 1 to 2 ft.

PRICES. All plants on this page, except 2 where noted, are 25 cts. each, \$2.50 for 12, \$15 per 100. Six of one kind sold at the 12 rate; 50 of one kind at the 100 rate.

**Ornamental Grasses**

Miscanthus sinensis gracillima (Maiden Grass). Very graceful grass, surmounted in autumn with large feathery plumes which may be dried for winter bouquets. 4 to 5 ft. 20 cts. each, \$2 for 12, \$12 per 100.

Miscanthus sinensis (Eulalia). Bold foliage plant with tall, feathery panicles of bloom. September. 6 to 9 ft. 20 cts. each, \$2 for 12, \$12 per 100.

Miscanthus sinensis variegata (Striped Eulalia). The long leaves are marked with white stripes. 4 to 5 ft. 20 cts. each, \$2 for 12, \$12 per 100.

Miscanthus sinensis zebrina (Zebra Grass). Leaves barred with yellowish cross-stripes. Very striking. 4 to 5 ft. 20 cts. each, \$2 for 12, \$12 per 100.

SPECIAL OFFER Rock Plants

A selection of Hardy Flowers most desirable to start the Rock Garden.

Anemone huphensis
Iberis sempervirens
Saxifraga
Trollius
Dianthus deltoideus
Sedum acre
Silene schafta
Gypsophila repens
Aquilegia Long-Spurred
Sedum stolonifera

25 Plants in
10 Named
Varieties \$4⁰⁰

50 Plants in
10 Named
Varieties \$7⁰⁰

100 Plants in
10 Named
Varieties \$13⁰⁰

*** Authorities differ as to just what constitutes a rock plant. Some maintain that only those which will grow nowhere else should be used in rock gardens, but the more sensible and more human view is that any plant which grows well and looks well among the rocks is a plant to grow there. This leaves the selection to be made from plants of endless variety, so long as appropriateness of habit and adaptability to rock garden conditions are considered.

*** All the plants listed in the adjacent columns so marked (*) are perennials of the type best adapted to rockwork, but do not demand it. They are equally suitable for edging borders of other plants in the conventional garden or for tucking into little nooks and corners where they will be welcome. The Pinks are good flowers in the ordinary borders, and the Maiden Pink is one of the most useful edging plants. The same is true of Rock Cress, Moss Pink (*Phlox subulata*), the Veronicas, Plumbago, Thyme, and several others.

*** The *Polyanthuses* and *Primroses* are useful for the same purposes if they are given plenty of water and a little shade, and one frequently encounters splendid edgings of the English Daisies.

*Indicates perennials valuable for planting among rocks as well as in the border

Oriental
Poppy

Pennisetum Fountain Grass

Alopecuroides japonica (Chinese Fountain Grass). Fountain-like grass, with bright green leaves and large heads of purplish flowers. 2 to 4 ft. 25 cts. each, \$2.50 for 12, \$15 per 100.

Pentstemon

Torreyi. Sprawling, half-erect plants with long, tubular orange and red flowers, like fire-crackers. June, July. 2 to 4 ft. 25 cts. each, \$2.50 for 12, \$15 per 100.

Glaber. Erect plants, very handsome, known by their large blue flowers. 1 to 2 ft. 25 cts. each, \$2.50 for 12, \$15 per 100.

Physalis Japanese Lantern

Francheti (Japanese Lantern). Vine-like plants with sprays of papery, orange-red fruits of great decorative quality for cutting. 25 cts. each, \$2.50 for 12, \$15 per 100.

Oriental POPPY

Papaver

The most regal of all Poppies, growing 3 to 3½ feet high, and far surpassing in splendor of bloom all the biennial and annual kinds. Nothing equals the Oriental Poppy for a gorgeous display of rich and brilliant color in May and June. They are of easiest culture. Set out in Fall or early Spring; water occasionally during dry spells before blooming. We offer the best of the latest introductions, as well as standard varieties.

Papaver orientale (Oriental Poppy). Supremely stunning flowers of gigantic size and barbaric gorgeousness of color. May, June. 2 to 3 ft.

Apricot Queen. Large, silky petals of soft reddish apricot.

Bractaea. Enormous, blazing red blooms.

Brightness. Bright orange-scarlet.

Cerise Beauty. Extra-large; bright pink with purple blotch.

Duke of Teck. Very dark crimson.

Enfield Beauty. Rich salmon-pink, maroon base.

Grand Mogul. Bright red. Excellent habit.

Mrs. Perry. Bright orange-apricot, shaded pink.

Oriental Hybrids. Assortment of best colors.

Princess Ena. Small, tulip-like flowers of orange-salmon.

Royal Scarlet. Profuse bloomer; medium size; rich scarlet.

Silverblick. Salmon with blue blotches.

All above—25 cts. each, \$2.50 for 12, \$18 per 100

Platycodon . Balloon Flower

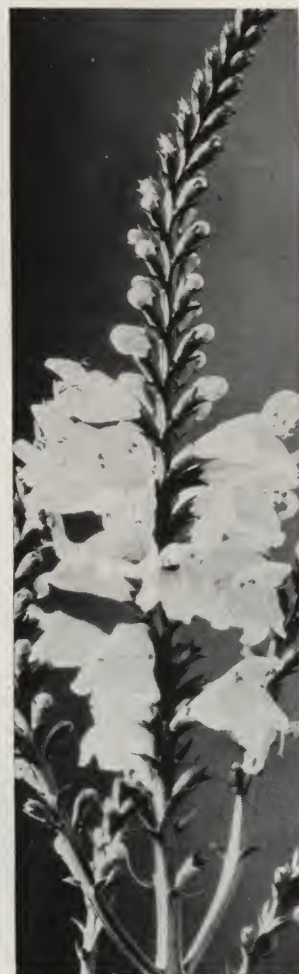
Grandiflora (Balloon Flower). Slender, erect plants with bluish white and steel-blue bell-flower-like blooms. July. 3 to 4 ft. 25 cts. each, \$2.50 for 12, \$15 per 100.

***Grandiflora mariesi** (Dwarf Balloon Flower). Erect, wiry stems with large, dark blue flowers. Showy rock plant. Sun. June, July. 1 ft. 25 cts. each, \$2.50 for 12, \$15 per 100.

Physostegia . Dragonhead Pink

Virginiana (False Dragonhead). Rigid, upright, background plants, with spikes of pinkish white flowers. July, August. 5 to 6 ft. 25 cts. each, \$2.50 for 12, \$15 per 100.

Virginiana alba (White False Dragonhead). Flowers pure white. 25 cts. each, \$2.50 for 12, \$15 per 100.



Physostegia



Platycodon—Balloon Flower

For large Rock Gardens . . .

dwarf forms of the evergreens such as the Mugho Pine, the Savin Juniper, the Canadian Yew, and others will make picturesque backgrounds. Certain of the Azaleas, the Garland Flower (*Daphne*) and almost all of the smaller flowering shrubs are both suitable and desirable. From the list of perennial plants commonly grown, those of dwarf, bushy, trailing or matting habit may be chosen; and a very fine collection of rock plants can thus be made without going into the territory of the specialist at all.

* * * But even the more ambitious rock garden may fail if there is lack of imagination in choosing the plants. Sedums and Phloxes are very pretty in moder-

ation, and they are almost certain to grow among the rocks; but they do spread, and they do get tiresome. The enthusiastic gardener will not content himself with such material when he knows of the hosts of charming little Bellflowers (*Campanulas*), fragrant Fringed Pinks (*Dianthus*), gay little Columbine (*Aquilegias*), and the hosts of Ferns and other jewel-like plants of many families which thrive in such a garden.

For a brilliant spot of color anywhere in the shrub border—plant Oriental Poppies

ELLIOTT'S Hardy Perennial PHLOX

The Finest Mid-Summer Flower

EVERY garden ought to have a fine assortment of Phloxes. There are a great many named varieties, much alike in color, but differing in height, size of flower, proportion and size of the head, and time of blooming. These things must be taken into consideration, and a complete assortment of the varieties offered below will insure the longest possible season of bloom; for the Phloxes are the great bridge which carries the garden through the heats and droughts of summer when the spring-blooming perennials are past and the autumn flowers have not yet arrived. Plant them liberally in broad masses.

Phlox decussata Hardy Phlox

The pick of the old and new varieties

A. G. McKimmon. Lilac; very large; early.

Albion. White, faint red eye.

Athis. Salmon-pink; taller than most.

Asia. One of the prettiest. Delicate shade of mauve, with crimson-carmine eye.

Beacon. Brilliant cherry red. 30 cts. each, \$3 for 12, \$20 per 100.

B. Comte. Dark purple-red or amaranth.

Duguesclin. Deep rose, lilac shading on edge.

Eclairer. Crimson-purple, with white center.

Europa. White with large crimson eye.

F. B. Waldeck. Splendid pure white.

Frau Antoine Buchner. Pure white; large trusses.

Frau Buchner. One of the prettiest delicate shades of mauve with crimson eye.



Rheinlander

Goliath. Light crimson, with dark eye.

Independence. Vigorous; dwarf white.

Kossuth. Dark rose-pink, with maroon center.

La Vague. Pale silvery rose-pink.

Mrs. Scholten. Dark salmon-pink. 30 cts. each, \$3 for 12; \$20 per 100.

Mrs. Jenkins. Pure white; long season.

Miss Lingard. Dwarf, early, and almost continuous flowering. An extremely useful pure white variety.

Paladin. Salmon-pink with cerise eye and edges. 30 cts. each, \$3 for 12, \$20 per 100.

Rheinlander. Salmon-pink; both flower and truss are immense in size, and the color is intensified by a brilliant carmine eye.

Richard Wallace. White with violet eye.

Rijnstroom. Brilliant rose-pink.

Riverton Jewel. Mauve with crimson eye.

Thor. Salmon, suffused with scarlet.

Widar. Light red-violet with white eye.

Mixed Colors. This group of all colors mixed will make an attractive and interesting planting of Phlox. Contains many of the preceding named varieties, but, of course, they are sent out unlabeled. 20 cts. each, \$2 for 12, \$12 per 100.

Other Types of Phlox

***Amoena** (Amoena Phlox). Slender stems and clusters of purple-pink flowers over a long season. Sun, dry soil. June, July. 6 to 8 in.

Arendsi (Arend's Phlox). A new type similar to P. divaricata, growing 1 to 2 feet high, blooming in May and June.

Greta. Pure white, occasionally tinted lilac.

***Divaricata** (Wild Blue Phlox). Very lovely, lavender-blue flowers in huge clusters. Plants very slender. Shade or half shade; some moisture. April, May. 6 to 12 in.

***Divaricata alba** (White Phlox). A white form of the common Wild Blue Phlox. Very delicate and lovely.

PRICES. All plants on this page, except where noted, are 25 cts. each, \$2.50 for 12, \$15 per 100. Six of one kind sold at the 12 rate; 50 of one kind at the 100 rate.

Creeping Phlox (Moss Pink)

***Subulata.** Creeping, mossy plant covered in spring with a multitude of brilliant flowers. Useful rock plants, forming broad mats of green and great sweeps of early spring color. They are evergreen and attractive when out of flower. Full sun. April, May. 3 to 6 in. Obtainable in the following varieties:

Alba. Pure white.

Lilacina. Light lavender-blue.

Rosea. Bright pink.

Stellariana. Clear light blue.

25 cts. each, \$2.50 for 12,
\$15.00 per 100



Creeping Phlox—A useful rock and border plant

SPECIAL OFFER HARDY PHLOX

Six lovely shades that will make a most attractive grouping of this popular perennial.

Beacon
Eclairer
Frau Buchner
F. A. Buchner
Richard Wallace
Duquesclin

3 each (18 plants)

\$2⁹⁵

6 each (36 plants) \$5.25



Von Lassburg Phlox

*Indicates perennials valuable for planting among rocks as well as in the border

Magnificent PEONIES

Unrivalled in Hardiness . . Healthiness . . Permanence

NEXT to Roses, the favorite perennial or *permanent* flowers are, unquestionably, Peonies. We say "permanent" to forestall those wild-eyed devotees of Gladiolus and Dahlias who may grudgingly grant the superiority of the Rose but balk at anything else. It is so easy to say of any flower, "This is the finest and most beautiful thing in the world!" It is true of almost all of them—in different ways. But to none of them is it more generally applicable than to Peonies.

All varieties of Peonies are good, even the commonest old-fashioned sorts, but there is no language to describe the glorious beauty of the finest of the newer varieties. That was true and important a score of years ago, and is ten times more important now, because twenty years have brought about an astonishing increase in the cultivation of Peonies throughout America. Our list includes the favorite new varieties as well as many of the older ones which retain their popularity.

Practically all Peonies described below are varieties of the Chinese Peony, Paeonia albiflora. To aid our customers in making their selections we have inserted the rating ascribed to these varieties by the members of the American Peony Society. These ratings are based on a scale of 1 to 10, indicating the relative value of the variety for all purposes.

Albatre. The correct name of this variety is Avalanche, which see. 60 cts. each, \$6 for 12.

Albert Crousse. 8.6. A large, double, late-flowering variety of light rose-pink with a creamy, richly tinted flesh-pink center. 50 cts. each, \$5 for 12.

Avalanche. 8.7. Large; double; midseason. Flowers white and waxy, with a faint pink, rose-like center, lightly touched with crimson. 60 cts. each, \$6 for 12.

Baroness Schroeder. 9.0. Very large; double; mid-season. Pale flesh-white, tinted with cream and frequently shaded pale pink. Very fragrant. One of the very finest Peonies and cheap enough to be planted liberally. \$1 each, \$10 for 12.

Couronne D'Or. 8.1. Large, late-flowering, very double blooms of evenly rounded white petals illuminated in the center by a ring of yellow stamens and tipped with crimson. Strong, pungent fragrance. A very dependable late white variety. 60 cts. each, \$6 for 12.

Duc de Wellington. 7.8. A moderately large flower with broad, pure white outer petals surrounding a compact ball-like center of pale sulphur-white. An excellent cut-flower. 60 cts. each, \$6 for 12.

If you have never Grown Peonies

we suggest choosing a dozen or so moderately priced varieties from those rated 8 or over, and adding more expensive sorts in small quantities from year to year.

Choosing from these modern Peonies, it is impossible to make a wrong selection. The appetite for these gorgeous flowers need be restrained only by what you can afford.

* * * *In the old days*, we used to see clumps of Peonies—or "Pineys" we called them then—struggling with weedy, uncut grass in almost every dooryard. We have learned to treat them better now, by giving each plant a little piece of ground of its own, upon which it

can devote its strength to the glory of blooming. * * * *An ideal place for a Peony* to display its gorgeous flowers against an appropriate background is in front of a clump of shrubs, allowing them sufficient room for their roots to forage deep, and a large measure of sunshine overhead. The perennial border, where other flowers are grown, may be devoted, in part, to Peonies, keeping them well to the front to insure that they will not be overgrown by Hardy Asters or other tall, late-flowering plants. In a long border by a walk or drive, not in a solid line—that becomes wearisome after they are out of flower—but in irregularly spaced clumps, interspersed with later-flowering plants, Peonies are magnificent.

Send your order in early. It is desirable to plant Peonies as early as possible

Duchesse de Nemours. 8.1. A large, early-flowering, double variety, with cupped, white outer petals and a moderately full center of light canary yellow, shading to pale cream at the base. Notably fragrant. A dependable and profuse-blooming sort, very popular. 60 cts. each, \$6 for 12.

Edourd Andre. 7.1. Midseason. Medium-sized flower of rich crimson-maroon, with bright yellow stamens in center. \$1.50 each, \$15 for 12.

Eduis Superba. 7.6. An old, tried and true variety, largely planted because it blooms so early. Bright old-rose pink, slightly lighter toward the center. One of the most popular and widely known Peonies in the world. 60 cts. each, \$6 for 12.

Eugene Verdier. 8.3. A large, late-flowering, double bloom of vivid rose-pink, paler in the center, with a creamy yellow base. \$1 each, \$10 for 12.

Felix Crousse. 8.4. Large; midseason. Brilliant satiny crimson flowers. Generally considered one of the best. \$1 each, \$10 for 12.

Festiva Maxima. 9.3. Very large; double; midseason. Pure white flower with a few crimson flecks in the center. One of the finest Peonies in existence. 75 cts. each, \$7.50 for 12.

Germaine Bigot. 8.5. Large, semi-double flowers of light rose-pink, showing golden stamens in the center. A very dependable sort for general use. \$1 each, \$10 for 12.

Gismonda. 8.2. A very late, large, double flower of pale creamy pink, with a rose-pink center and strong rose-like fragrance. One of the handsomest of the late pink varieties. \$2 each.



Peony—Mons. Jules Elie

with crimson. \$1.25 each, \$12.50 for 12.

Livingstone. 8.1. A large, late variety of old-rose pink, with strong, sweet fragrance. Stems very strong and erect. \$1 each, \$10 for 12.

Grover Cleveland. 8.2. Large, double flowers of bright crimson. Valued because of its lateness. \$1.50 each, \$15 per 12.

Gubratea. An old-time, unrated, dark red variety of interest because of its rarity. 50 cts. each, \$5 for 12.

Hon. E. V. Babcock. Japanese type; guard petals dark rose, stamenoides quite remarkable, widened at ends, mostly same color as guards with the whole upper margin fringed with yellow. Extra large; late. \$2 each.

Humei. 5.7. A very old variety, introduced in 1810. Double flowers of bright cherry-pink. 50 cts. each, \$5 for 12.

James Kelway. 8.7. Blooms very attractive, loose, fluffy, of great size, pale pink at first, becoming white with a slight yellow suffusion as it ages. \$1 each, \$10 for 12.

Karl Rosenfield. 8.8. Good clear red of excellent form and reliable blooming habit. Many consider it the best red Peony. \$1.50 each, \$15 for 12.

La France. 9.0. Enormous, perfectly formed blooms with very broad, crisp petals of clear light pink. Remarkably beautiful and impressive. \$4 each.

La Perle. 8.5. A very dainty and beautiful old-rose pink, with a slightly darker center, flaked red, the whole flower shaded lavender. One of the most beautiful varieties of its color. \$1 each, \$10 for 12.

La Tendresse. 8.1. Handsome, lacy, pale lavender flowers, shading to cream and white, sometimes flecked

It is very bad to plant solid patches of them in rows across the garden, like potatoes. This is an almost universal practice among Peony fanciers whose enthusiasm outruns their good taste, and among those who grow Peonies only to win prizes at exhibitions. The effect of a dozen good Peonies properly placed in a garden is much more handsome than that of several hundred in such a massed planting.

Not long since we saw a magnificent planting of Peonies on a terraced hillside, so spaced that each row of plants was higher than the row in front of it, with ample room for several people to walk between the rows. There was none of the crowded, mass effect there, and the absence of auxiliary plants was not apparent. This planting was in a nursery devoted to Peonies alone; in a private garden it could have been much improved by interplanting the Peonies with Delphiniums, Hardy Phloxes and Asters.

*** Peonies like rich soil, but be sure there is no fresh manure in it. Fresh manure in contact with Peony roots will cause the plants to become sick and fail to bloom. The ground should be deeply prepared and fertilized in advance, doing a generous job of it, because Peonies are almost as permanent as a house and need never be moved. They like lots of sunlight and

need about three feet of open ground all about them after they become established. The first season they should be protected from freezing a little to prevent them from being heaved out of the ground, but afterward they are best without litter or any covering which might harbor disease.

*** In planting Peonies, be careful not to bury them too deep. The eyes should be just under the surface when the soil has thoroughly settled. This means that they should be about two inches deep when planted in newly made beds to allow for subsequent settling.

*** They are remarkably free from insect and fungus troubles. Very seldom is it necessary to spray them or worry about them at all. Keep them cultivated and fertilized with bone-meal annually and they will become finer and finer year after year.



Eduis Superba

Don't expect much from your Peonies the first year. Give them a chance to get established

PEONIES—Continued

Lord Kitchener. 7.6. Very early, bright red, with broad outer petals enclosing a loose, ball-like center. \$1 each, \$10 for 12.

Marguerite Gerard. 8.4. Handsome, double flowers of pale flesh-pink, darkening toward the center, and brightened by many yellow stamens. 75 cts. each, \$7.50 for 12.

Marie Lemoine. 8.5. Considered by fanciers one of the handsomest Peonies grown. Flowers very large, pale lemon-white, strongly suffused with yellow in the center at first and later becomes a pure white globular bloom of exquisite beauty. 75 cts. each, \$7.50 for 12.

Marquis C. Lagergren. 7.8. Light cherry-red with darker shadings. \$2 each.

Mme. Carpentier. An old unrated pink variety. 50 cts. each, \$5 for 12.

Mme. Coste. 6.5. An attractive old bright pink variety with a sulphur-yellow center. 50 cts. each, \$5 for 12.

Mlle. Leonie Calot. 8.1. Medium size, double flowers of rich flesh-pink, very much frilled and ruffled. Blooms a little later than most and is deliciously fragrant. \$1 each, \$10 for 12.

Mme. Crousse. 7.9. Very large, handsome flowers of pure white, tipped with carmine in the center. 75 cts. each, \$7.50 for 12.

Mme. Ducel. 7.9. Medium-sized, extremely compact blooms with large outer petals enclosing a ball-like center, and of a very soft silvery pink throughout. Much like Mons. Jules Elie, only smaller. 75 cts. each, \$7.50 for 12.

Mme. Emile Lemoine. 8.9. Large, double, creamy white flowers with a faint flush of tiny pink dots. \$1 each, \$10 for 12.

Mme. Jules Dessert. 9.4. One of the very best. Large, double flowers of smooth flesh-white with a faint yellow flush in the center. \$2.50 each, \$12.50 for 12.

Mons. Jules Elie. 9.2. A most gorgeous Peony. Large, compact blooms, with broad outer petals surrounding an immense dome-like center. Color is peculiar, silvery pink most difficult to describe. \$1 each, \$10 for 12.

Mons. Krelage. 7.7. A dark purplish red, semi-double flower illuminated at the center with bright yellow stamens. 75 cts. each, \$7.50 for 12.

SPECIAL PEONY OFFER*Karl Rosenfield*

Each year we have an extra amount of a few choice varieties. This year we offer an extra fine collection of eight varieties.

Albatre
Duke of Wellington
Edulis Superba
Gubratae
Mad. Carpentier
Ne Plus Ultra
Prince Prosper de Arensberg
Rosea Elegans

Collection **\$3⁶⁵**
1 Each (8 in All)

Old Double Crimson. This is a very early-flowering brilliant red variety belonging to the *Paeonia officinalis* tribe which used to be common in all old-fashioned gardens. \$1 each, \$10 for 12.

Pierre Duchartre. 8.2. An excellent ball-shape flower of dull, old-rose-pink covered with a silvery sheen. \$1.50 each, \$15 for 12.

President Taft. Correct name of this variety is *Reine Hortense*. Magnificent, extremely double, very large, rose-pink flowers. \$1.50 each, \$15 for 12.

Prince Prosper d'Arensberg. A late-flowering Peony with extra-large dark wine-red blooms. 50 cts. each, \$5 for 12.

Sarah Bernhardt. 9.0. A gorgeous dark rose-pink flower edged a trifle lighter. Very double and very late. \$1 each, \$10 for 12.

Suzette. 8.2. A picturesque, fluffy flower of very bright rose-pink brightened by numerous yellow stamens. Very decorative in the garden. \$1.50 each, \$15 for 12.

Triomphe de l'Exposition de Lille. 7.8. Large, handsome flowers of soft flesh-pink sprinkled all over with deeper pink dots. An old favorite and very reliable bloomer. 75 cts. each, \$7.50 for 12.

Victoire de la Marne. 8.2. Very large, midseason flowers of rather light purplish red. Striking because of its enormous size and showy color. \$3 each.



For a truly gorgeous display of fine blooms, year after year, plant Peonies

After the flowers are gone Peony foliage is good. They may be planted in prominent positions

PAINTED DAISY



Painted Daisy

Pyrethrum

A most valuable garden flower, easy of cultivation. Are perfectly hardy, being able to withstand the severest winter. The daisy-like flowers are bright and elegantly borne on long stems, most convenient for cutting and vase decoration. The blooms come in white, pink and crimson in varying shades, some single, others semi-double or crested. Nothing can surpass Pyrethrum for profusion of flowers in the months of May and June—flowers succeed flowers without stint and are uninjured by storm or sun.

Their position should be in the border or in beds. The plants may, with advantage, be cut down after June, which will keep up a greater succession of bloom through the autumn. Pyrethrums grow freely in any garden soil; a rich loam suits them best, and in order to secure size, brilliancy and number of flowers, plenty of ordinary well-rotted manure may be added to the soil. Give plenty of water during the blooming season if the weather is dry. Grow 2 to 3 feet high.

We offer a splendid lot of plants of the choicest mixed colors grown from improved strains.

Primula • Cowslip

Splendid little plants for naturalizing near shrubs, in the border, or in shaded nooks in the rockery.

Polyanthus (Large-flowered White). Rosettes of beautiful leaves surmounted by clustered flowers of various white and tinted shades. Very fine. 20 cts. each, \$2 for 12, \$12 per 100.

Polyanthus (Large-flowered Hybrids). All shades of pink, rose, yellow, crimson, cream and white. Very lovely. 20 cts. each, \$2 for 12, \$12 per 100.

***Japonica** (Japanese Primrose). Bushy little plants with erect stems, bearing circles of rose-purple flowers of great beauty. Moist, halfshade. June. 10 in. 35 cts. each, \$3.50 for 12, \$25 per 100.

***Denticulata cachemiriana** (Kashmir Primrose). Clusters of broad leaves surmounted by strong stems bearing heads of large, dark purple flowers with yellow centers. Very handsome. Semi-shade. March, April. 6 to 18 in. 30 cts. each, \$3 for 12, \$20 per 100.

Vulgaris (English Primrose, Speechley Strain). Dwarf, rosette-like plants with immense flowers in a vast range of colors and shades. Very lovely in a low border if slightly sheltered from the sun.

***Auricula**. One of the treasures of the rock garden. Attractive growth of thick leaves in rosette form. Flowers on stalks 6 to 8 inches, bearing heads of bloom of various colors. Exceedingly fragrant.



Primula

The most valuable Phlox . . .

is the rather dwarf, early-flowering Miss Lingard. No garden has ever enough of it. It is one of the most satisfactory white flowers, of which a good many are needed, if there is to be grace, airiness, and comfort in the garden. As to other Phloxes, it is almost immaterial which varieties are chosen as long as you consult your own preferences in color and avoid disagreeable clashes. Generally, the pink Phloxes tend to become magenta as they age, unless salmon shades are chosen, and one must be very particular about weeding out seedlings if colors are to be kept true. Phloxes seed very readily, and the seedlings resemble offshoots of the old plants so closely that people often say that their Phloxes revert to the old magenta colors, when the fact is that inferior seedlings have crowded out their parents, and not that the original stock has deteriorated.

*Polemonium • Greek Valerian

Caeruleum (Greek Valerian). Takes its name from the way the leaflets are arranged. The flowers are bell-shaped, blue or white, and about an inch across. 1 to 3 feet. May to June.

Humile. Sky-blue flowers, with golden yellow anthers, are borne on rather long stems, 12 to 15 inches. June and July.

Ranunculus • Buttercup

Acris pleno (Double Buttercup). A double-flowering form of the common, native Buttercup, with very handsome, glossy, rich yellow flowers. May, June. 2 to 3 ft.

Rosmarinum • Rosemary

Officinalis (Rosemary). A dwarf, bushy plant with grayish foliage valued for its aromatic scent. Flower blue and unimportant. 2 to 4 ft.

Rudbeckia • Golden Glow

Laciniata (Golden Glow). Showy, tall plants with great masses of double, dahlia-like flowers of rich yellow. August, September 6 to 10 ft. 25 cts. each, \$2.25 for 12, \$14 per 100.

Speciosa (Newman's). Brilliant yellow, daisy-like flowers. Very showy for massed planting. July, August. 1 to 2 ft. 25 cts. each, \$2.25 for 12, \$14 per 100.

*Saxifraga • Saxifrage

Cordifolia (Heart-Leaved Saxifrage). Bright pink clusters of flowers very early in spring, followed by broad, shining, dark green leaves. Sun or semi-shade, moisture. March, April. 1 to 2 ft. 30 cts. each, \$3 for 12, \$20 per 100.

Lingulata (Leichtin's Saxifrage). A similar form with dark pink flowers and crimson leaves. Half shade, moisture. April, May. 12 to 18 in. 30 cts. each, \$3 for 12, \$20 per 100.

PRICES. All plants on this page, except where noted, are 25 cts. each, \$2.50 for 12, \$18 per 100. Six of one kind sold at the 12 rate, 50 of one kind at the 100 rate.

*Rudbeckia
Golden Glow*



Salvia • Sage

Argentea (Silvery Sage). A biennial with very attractive, broad, woolly, silvery leaves and showy pinkish-white flowers. Sun, dry soil. June. 2 to 4 ft. when in flower.

Azurea (Hardy Blue Salvia). Wiry plants with spikes of sky-blue flowers with russet bases. Very attractive. July, August. 3 to 4 ft.

Greggi (Autumn Sage). Bushy, shrubby plant covered with bright carmine-red flowers. July-October. 2 ft. 25 cts. each, \$2.50 for 12, \$18 per 100.

Nemorosa (Violet Sage). Dwarf rosettes of foliage from which rise slender spikes of violet flowers. Very fine in the border. July, August. 18 in. 35 cts. each, \$3.50 for 12.

Virgata Nemorosa Alba. A new and interesting plant for the hardy border, forming a rosette of large foliage, from which the flower spikes arise, bearing many-flowered whorls of white blossoms. It continues in flower for about six weeks during the early Summer months. Grows 18 inches high. 30 cts. each, \$3 for 12, \$20 per 100.

***Saponaria • Soapwort**

Ocymoides (Soapwort). Densely matted plants studded with rosy pink flowers. Sun; indifferent soil. May, June. 8 to 12 in.

Scabiosa • Scabiosa

Caucasica (Caucasian). Large lavender flowers of beautiful form on long stems for cutting. June-September. 2 to 3 ft. 30 cts. each, \$3 for 12, \$20 per 100.

Caucasica alba (White Caucasian). A white form of the above. 35 cts. each, \$3.50 for 12, \$25 per 100.

Japonica (Japanese Scabiosa). Large flowers of clear light blue. Very handsome for cutting.

Senecio • Groundsel

Ligularia clivorum (Senecio). Stout plants bearing bright orange-yellow, daisy-like flowers with brown centers. 25 cts. each.

***Sedum • Stonecrop**

One of the most useful tribes of rock plants, with many very attractive members. All of them enjoy dry soil and sunny locations, but they are very adaptable to almost any situation.

Acre (Golden Moss). Creeping, moss-like plant, covered with bright yellow flowers. July. 2 to 3 ft. 25 cts. each, \$2.25 for 12, \$14 per 100.

*Sedum Spectabile—Showy Sedum***Sedum • Continued**

Album (White Stonecrop). Similar to above but with white flowers. July. 2 to 3 ft. 25 cts. each, \$2.25 for 12, \$14 per 100.

Reflexum (Jenny's Stonecrop). Diffuse creeper with orange-yellow flowers. July. 2 to 3 ft. 25 cts. each, \$2.25 for 12, \$14 per 100.

Sieboldi (Siebold's Stonecrop). Beautiful gray-green foliage. Flowers pink. August, September. 9 in. 30 cts. each, \$3 for 12, \$20 per 100.

Spectabile (Showy Stonecrop). Erect, tufted plant with thick broad leaves and showy heads of dull rose-pink flowers. September, October. 12 to 18 in. 25 cts. each, \$2.50 for 12, \$18 per 100.

Stoloniferum (Running Stonecrop). Low creeper, with pink flowers. June, July. 6 in.

Sidalcea • Prairie Mallow

Murrayana (Prairie Mallow). Spikes of pretty rose-pink flowers like small Hollyhocks. July, August. 3 to 4 ft.

Malvaeflora (Rosy Gem). Flowers rich pink. July, August. 3 to 4 ft.

***Silene • Catchfly**

Alpestris (Alpine Catchfly). Compact leaves with large white flowers in clusters. Dry, half-shade. May, June. 3 to 6 in.

Schafta (Autumn Catchfly). A similar plant with purplish-pink flowers. Dry, half-shade. August, September. 3 to 6 in.

***Statice • Peachblow**

Pseudoarmeria (False Thrift). Grassy tufts of foliage, with heads of pink flowers on slender stems. Sun. July. 8 to 12 in.

Armeria splendens (Peachblow). Similar tufts of evergreen foliage and heads of vivid pink flowers. July, August. 9 to 12 in.

***Stachys • Betony**

Lanata (Woolly Betony). Woolly, silvery plants of great ornamental value. Flowers small, purple. Sun. June, July. 12 to 18 in. 25 cts. each, \$2.25 for 12, \$14 per 100.

Stenanthium • Stenanthium

Robustum (Feather Fleece). Tall, drooping spikes of pure white, feathery flowers turning pink as they age. July, August. 2 to 6 ft. 35 cts. each, \$3.50 for 12, \$25 per 100.

Stokesia • Stokesia

Laevis (Stoke's Aster). Handsome, Aster-like flowers, 4 to 5 inches across. August, September. 2 to 4 ft.

Laevis alba (White Stokesia). White-flowered form of the above.

Shasta Daisy • Chrysanthemum

Alaska. Large, white, single flowers with golden centers. All summer. 2 ft. 25 cts. each, \$2.25 for 12, \$14 per 100.

King Edward VII. Snow-white, cupped flowers on long stems. July-September. 2 ft. 25 cts. each, \$2.25 for 12, \$14 per 100.

Princess Henry. Pure white flowers of great size. One of the best. July-September. 2 ft. 25 cts. each, \$2.25 for 12, \$14 per 100.

Shasta Daisy. The original Burbank production. Flowers smaller than the others. July-September. 2 ft. 25 cts. each, \$2.25 for 12, \$14 per 100.

Uliginosum (Giant Daisy). Giant plants with great heads of white, aster-like flowers. September-October. 5 to 7 ft.

Sweet William—See Dianthus, Page 10.

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*Shasta Daisy**Stokesia*

Practically all the Sedums are desirable for limited planting in the Rock Garden

*Teucrium • Germander

Chamaedrys (Germander). A half-shrubby, half-evergreen plant with white, rose, and purple flowers. Sun. July, August. 1 to 2 ft. 35 cts. each, \$3.50 for 12.

Thalictrum • Meadowrue

Aquilegifolium (Columbine Meadowrue). Handsome plants with foliage like a Columbine, and tall stems bearing immense clusters of feathery whitish flowers. May, June. 1 to 3 ft.

Dipterocarpum (Yunnan Rue). Exquisite panicles of rather large rosy purple flowers. The handsomest of the family. August, September. 3 to 4 ft. 35 cts. each, \$3.50 for 12, \$25 per 100.

Glaucum (Dusty Meadow Rue). Fine, erect plants with great panicles of yellowish, misty flowers. June, July. 2 to 5 ft.

Adiantifolium (Maidenhair Rue). A dwarfish variety with lovely, delicately cut foliage, like a Maidenhair Fern. Flowers yellowish white. June, July. 1 to 2 ft.

*Thymus • Thyme

Serpyllum lanuginosus (Woolly Thyme). Flat, creeping, fragrant species for planting in crevices. Flowers small and insignificant. Foliage very lovely. Sun. 1 in.

Trollius • Globe Flower

Asiaticus (Siberian). Orange-yellow flowers on long stems for cutting. Bronze foliage. May. 2 ft. 40 cts. each, \$4 for 12.

Europaeus (Common Globe Flower). Globular flowers of rich yellow, like giant buttercups. May, June. 2 to 3 ft. 40 cts. each, \$4 for 12.

Japonicus (Japanese Globe Flower). Orange-yellow flowers on very low, dwarf plants. May. 4 to 8 in. 40 cts. each, \$4 for 12.

Europaeus (Orange Globe). Fine, ball-like flowers produced profusely in May. Rich orange. 40 cts. each, \$4 for 12.

Mixed. Selection of species and varieties of different shades of gold, orange and yellow.

*Tunica • Tunic Flower

Saxifraga (Tunic Flower). Grassy tufts covered with a misty spray of tiny pinkish flowers. Suitable for the rock garden. Sun. July-September. 6-8 in.

Valeriana • Valerian

Officinalis (Common Valerian). Slender plants with flat clusters of intensely fragrant flowers. June, July. 2 to 4 ft. May be had in the following colors: Red, White, and Pink.

Verbascum • Mullein

Olympicum (Greek Mullein). Beautiful velvety leaves and erect stalks studded with yellow flowers. July. 3 to 5 ft.

Phoeniceum (Purple Mullein). Erect plant for shady places. Flowers purple. July, August. 5 ft.



Veronica Spicata—Spiked Speedwell



Trollius—Globe Flower

Veronica • Speedwell

Amethystina. Beautiful spikes of delicate amethystine-blue flowers. May, June. 2 ft.

Longifolia subsessilis (Japanese Speedwell). Bushy plants with long spikes of rich blue flowers. July-September. 24 to 30 in. 35 cts. each, \$3.50 for 12, \$25 per 100.

***Repens** (Creeping Speedwell). Dense, carpeting plant with low, erect sprays of pinkish-blue flowers. Sun or half-shade. Prefers moisture. June, July. 2 to 4 in.

***Rupestris** (Rock Speedwell). Prostrate, matted trailer of great beauty; a mass of little bright blue spires in June. Sun. 2 to 5 in. 25 cts. each, \$2.50 for 12, \$18 per 100.

Spicata (Spiked Speedwell). Taller plant for sunny place. Long, purple-blue spikes of bloom. June, July. 2 to 3 ft.

Spicata alba (White Spiked Speedwell). Same as preceding variety, with white flowers.

Viola • Viola

***Cornuta** (Horned Violets). Plants of the Pansy type, but more compact and hardier. Flowers shaped like Violets, but larger, and have wider range of color. Moisture, half-shade. All season. We offer the following varieties:

Mauve Queen. Flowers reddish violet.

Papilio. Bright violet-blue, with darker eye. One of the most continuous flowering.

Purple Queen. Purplish violet.

White. Large, pure white, with yellow eye.

Cornuta (Tufted Pansies). Lovely bedding and edging plants. Smaller than Pansies, and more persistent; larger and bloom longer than Violets. Some are especially effective in rock gardens, and most of them enjoy half-shade and some moisture. May-August. 6 to 8 in. The following nine varieties—20 cts. each, \$2 for 12, \$12 per 100.

Ardwell Gem. Bright yellow.

Admirabilis. Violet blue.

Black Prince. Rich velvety black.

Blue Perfection. A fine, clear, violet-blue. Large.

David Simpson. Lavender-Marbled Crimson.

Primrose Dame. Large flowers of soft primrose-yellow.

Purple King. Rich, glowing purple.

Snowden. Large white.

All Colors Mixed. Fine assortment.

Viola • Violet

Odorata (Princess of Wales). True, fragrant, single Violets, with long stems. May, June. 6 to 8 in.

Vinca • Periwinkle

Minor (Creeping Myrtle). Shrubby trailer, with small evergreen leaves and bright violet-blue flowers. Excellent ground cover.

Yucca • Yucca

Filamentosa (Adam's Needle). Evergreen rosettes of large, pointed leaves and tall stems, with hundreds of white, bell-like flowers. June, July. 5 to 8 ft. 30 cts. each, \$3 for 12, \$20 per 100.

PRICES. All plants on this page, except where noted, are 25 cts. each, \$2.50 for 12, \$15 per 100. Six of one kind sold at the 12 rate; 50 of one kind at the 100 rate.

Yucca

*Indicates perennials valuable for planting in the Rock Garden as well as in the Border

ELLIOTT'S SELECTED GLADIOLI

For Those Who Want the Best in This Delightful Flower



Mrs. Frank Pendleton

EACH year we grow thousands of Gladiolus bulbs to supply discriminating patrons who look to us as a source of first quality bulbs in varieties selected from the hundreds now known. We have these preferred varieties by the thousands—the cream of the Gladiolus world. By concentration on superior varieties only we can offer better values, of which our XXX Mixture is an example.

Alice Tiplady. Bright saffron-orange; large flowers on strong stiff stems. Excellent for cutting. 70 cts. for 12, \$5 for 100.

Anna Eberius. A warm velvety color of rhodamine-purple with pansy blotch in throat. 85 cts. for 12, \$6 for 100.

Captain Boynton. Beautiful lavender, mottled with deeper color on lower petals. Perfectly placed, large flowers on tall, strong stems. An excellent variety for early forcing. \$1.75 for 12, \$12 for 100.

Carmen Sylva. Snow white; large flowers well placed on always perfectly straight, tall stems; extra fine cut flower variety. \$1 for 12, \$7 for 100.

Chateau Thierry. Orange cerise with a red blotch on lower petals. Spike tall with massive, wide-spread flowers. 85 cts. for 12, \$6 for 100.

Crimson Glow. Tall graceful flowers of glowing velvety crimson. Best of its color. 85 cts. for 12, \$6 for 100.

Elf. Lemon yellow when in bud, opens up pure white with pale yellow lower petal. Large flowers and perfectly built spike. Very good propagator and good cut flower variety. \$1.20 for 12, \$8.50 for 100.

E. J. Shaylor. One of Kunderd's best ruffled varieties. A splendid deep rose-pink. 75 cts. for 12, \$5.50 for 100.

Evelyn Kirtland. Lustrous rose-pink with shell-pink center and brilliant blotches on lower petals; strong stem, making it one of the most desirable varieties for cutting. 75 cts. for 12, \$5.50 for 100.

Golden Measure. Pure golden yellow; very large flowers of good substance; robust grower and considered the best yellow on the market; a super-glad. \$1.50 for 12, \$10 for 100.

Halley. Lovely delicate flesh color with creamy yellow blotch on the lower petals; a great favorite. 70 cts. for 12; \$5 for 100.

Herada. Pure mauve, deeper shadings in throat and on lower petals. 85 cts. for 12, \$6 for 100.

Le Marechal Foch. Large clear light pink, somewhat brighter than America. Very early and useful cut flower. 65 cts. for 12, \$4.75 for 100.

ELLIOTT'S Hand Made XXX MIXTURE of GLORIOUS GLADIOLI

25 \$1²⁵ 50 \$2⁴⁰ 100 \$4⁷⁵
for for for

*Guaranteed to Contain 10 Distinct Varieties
All Named, Described and Listed Above*

THE usual method of preparing a mixture of anything is to take so many of this, so many of that and so many of the other, throw them in a pile, and mix them with a wooden shovel. A mixture so made is a perfectly honest mixture but what an individual customer gets out of it is obviously the result of chance.

For our spring sales we will prepare a hand-made mixture. Our new bulb warehouse, the finest thing of its kind in the world, contains a thousand bins. Every day, as required, ten employees will count out five bulbs each from ten named stocks and dump the fifty bulbs into one bin, repeating the operation until all of the bins are filled. Each bin will contain fifty bulbs and no more. Consequently, to every customer who orders fifty bulbs of this XXX Mixture, we guarantee that he will receive ten named varieties, five bulbs of each variety. We further guarantee that all the varieties used are offered in the foregoing named lists. We cannot afford, at this price, to pack the bulbs under separate names nor allow the customer to specify what varieties shall be included. The choice of varieties must be left entirely to us.

Customers wishing less than fifty bulbs will have their orders counted from one of these bins. Excepting where the order calls for bulbs in multiples of fifty, we cannot guarantee that they will be filled with equal quantities of the ten named varieties but it is probable that they will be.

To the best of our knowledge and belief no bulb house in the world has ever before undertaken to prepare a mixture as fine as this and it will probably be years before anyone, ourselves included, can attempt it again.



*Cut and Taken Indoors When in Bud,
Gladioli Will Open Every Flower
on the Stem*


You will have continuous bloom all summer by planting a few Gladioli at weekly intervals

SEEDS

of
Annual and Perennial
Flowers

IN garden value, plants may range from exceedingly fine to very poor. Experience has taught us that our customers are persons of more than average taste and discrimination, persons who are not interested in commonplace things. This being true it is obvious that we are doing a real service in cataloging nothing but the best in annual and perennial flowers. You are spared from wading through a long list of undesirables to find the good or unusual things you really want.

All Elliott Seeds are selected and collected from the world's best flower growers.



NOVELTIES
and
Unusual
Varieties

Stock, Early Giant Imperial,
Old Rose. See Page 2



ELLIOTT NURSERY CO.
PITTSBURGH, PA.

NOVELTIES—

And Recent Introductions

EACH year we select for our patrons the very finest of the new introductions in flowers. Everything that is new is not necessarily fine or superior to old favorites. A random list of new creations often contains many disappointments. Elliott's novelties are hand picked. You may order any of these varieties knowing that you will receive a new thrill of pleasure, for they are all gloriously lovely creations which will delight your gardening hours. The usual superior quality of Elliott's Seeds may be expected in these novelties.

Cosmos—Early Express Pink

An extra early Cosmos, flowering in from forty-five to fifty days from the time seed is planted. The plant grows about two and one-half to three feet high and is covered with medium sized bright pink flowers. Per pkt., 25c.

© **Delphinium—Hollyhock Strain**
(Wrexham Type)

These are the greatest advance in Delphiniums. Their graceful spire-shaped spikes of enormous size and beauty of form are rapidly bringing them to the front as the most popular flower for cutting or the garden. This mixture contains all the colors in Delphiniums, including both double and single flowers and has been greatly praised by professional Delphinium growers. Per pkt., 25c.



Cosmos, Early Express Pink



Delphiniums, Hollyhock Strain
The most popular of all



Sweet Pea, Spencer Imperial Pink



Larkspur, Emperor Brilliant Carmine

Helichrysum
Monstrosum,
"Silvery Pink"

A soft pleasing shade of delicate silvery cameo-pink. The dainty delicate color is something quite new and heretofore unknown in Helichrysums. The blooms are quite large, slightly over two inches in diameter. This will prove to be a very good commercial variety. Should be in every collection of Straw Flowers. Per pkt., 25c.

New Annual Larkspurs

The annual Delphinium or Larkspur is one of the best known annuals of which these new and improved varieties are quite superior.

Emperor Brilliant Carmine. A delightful addition to this group which grows only about twenty-four inches high. The color is identical to Lustrous Carmine in the Tall Branching group and makes a good companion to Pink Delight now so popular. Per pkt., 25c.

Exquisite Pink Improved. A new strain of exquisite pink in color with a wonderfully improved form, upright in habit and very similar to our perennial Delphinium and best of all, this new introduction comes practically 100 per cent true. It is recognized as the standard of excellence in Larkspurs. Per pkt., 25c.

White Spire. A new dazzling pure white, double Larkspur with the Improved upright Delphinium-like habit of our last year's novelty, Exquisite Pink Improved. This is a welcome addition to the new group of column-like Larkspurs, as the long, straight, upright stems make it superior to all other white Larkspurs as a cut flower. Per pkt., 25c.



Helichrysum Monstrosum,
Silvery Pink

*** Among the choicest flowers appearing on this earth are some whose lives are short. Their cycle of life from seed to seed lasts but one gardening year. These are the Annuals. The very object of their existence is seed production, and if it were not for watchful care, many of the sorts would exhaust themselves



Above—Stock,
Early Giant Imperial,
Old Rose
Right—Verbena
Hybrida Grandiflora,
Royale



Stock, Early Giant Imperial, Elk's Pride

Elk's Pride is a new shade in the Early Giant Imperial group, being an intense royal purple of vigorous growth, attaining a height of twenty-four to thirty inches. It is very early blooming, the florets are quite large and sweetly scented. The strain is very double. **Per pkt., 25c.**

Stock, Early Giant Imperial, Old Rose

A very beautiful shade of old rose similar to the very popular Old Rose in the Nice group—this color has been lacking in the Giant Imperial Group. It is very double and has very large individual florets. This variety is illustrated on cover page. **Per pkt., 25c.**

Sweet Pea, Spencer Imperial Pink

Imperial Pink is the last word in pink Sweet Peas and this new variety, we prophesy, will be the favorite pink in our gardens for many years to come. A clear pink of enormous size bred up from a line of strong and tested parentage, insuring a vigorous growth, long stems and an abundance of blooms over a long period. **Per pkt., 25c; ½ oz., \$1.25.**

New Verbenas

Dwarf Compact Fireball. A dwarf compact Verbena about six inches high, literally covered with bright scarlet blooms. Excellent for borders, beds, or pot plants, and comes absolutely true from seed. **Per pkt., 25c.**

Hybrida Grandiflora, Royale. This is a new Verbena of enormous size often producing flower heads 6 to 8 inches in diameter, the individual florets measuring as much as an inch in diameter. Color is a rich deep royal blue with a large creamy yellow eye. A most wonderful acquisition. **Per pkt., 25c.**

THE CHOICE Among the Flowers—

Our list of choice flowers is a veritable "Who's Who" among the annuals and perennials. It is a list of notables, gracious and charming, all of whom are worth knowing as intimately as we learn to know the flowers in our gardens. Busy gardeners will appreciate this guide to the kinds loved most. Perennials indicated thus ^o are easily identified from their annual sisters.

It is hoped that this catalog will open doors to new friends among the annuals and perennials. Do not shun one of these new acquaintances because its name is long. And if you pause before planting because of lack of experience, remember that love of flowers finds a way as quickly as knowledge.

Alyssum—Fine for Edging

A most popular annual for edging or rockwork; very fragrant. Sow in open ground when frost is past.

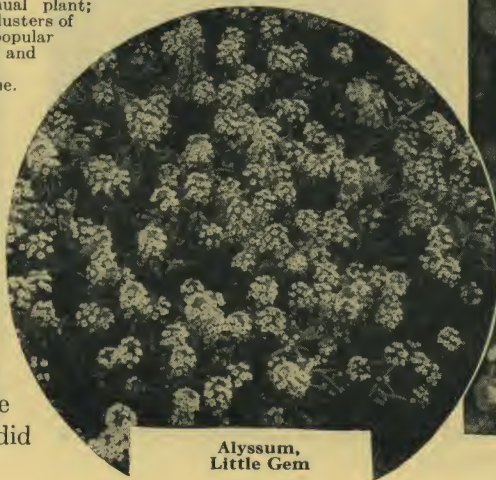
Little Gem. Dwarf, compact habit and profuse bloomer, lasting a long time in bloom. Extra good for edging beds of other flowers. **¼ oz., 25c; per pkt., 10c.**

Saxatile Compactum. A permanent variety for beds or edging; fine for use in rock-garden; golden yellow. **Per pkt., 10c.**

Ageratum

A very popular, Summer-bedding annual plant; stands hot weather well and produces large clusters of small feather-like flowers in great profusion; popular for edgings. Seed is usually started in hotbed and transplanted outdoors in May.

Blue Perfection. Large trusses; deep blue. Height 9 inches. **Per pkt., 10c.**



Alyssum,
Little Gem



Ageratum, Blue Perfection
A lovely blue edger

early in the season. The more flowers we pluck the more they bloom, and they can be depended upon to bloom lustily and generously if this is done. This blooming quality is the great charm of Annuals. They may always be depended upon to give a splendid showing the year they are sown.



© *Aquilegia . Columbine*

A most popular hardy perennial, easily grown and blooming early; good for cutting. Sow seed in the open ground in Spring; the plants like moisture and partial shade. A sowing can also be made in August and September.

Chrysanth. Long spurred, large golden yellow flowers. Height 3 ft. Per pkt., 25c.

Caerulea. The beautiful Rocky Mountain Blue Columbine. Height 3 ft. Per pkt., 25c.

Extra Selected Long Spurred Hybrids. Saved from broad-petalled, long spurred flowers. A grand strain containing a great variety of colors, from pure white, blush, pink and rose to scarlet, and from pale and dark blues to primrose and rich yellow. Hardy perennial. 2 ft. Per pkt., 25c.



Long Spurred
Hybrid Aquilegia

© *Anemone*

"St. Brigid." Extra choice double mixed. A most lovely race of Anemones with very large, semi-double flowers of the most brilliant hues and delicate shades of color, including a good proportion of rose, pink, vermillion and scarlet, making a most glorious show. Hardy perennial. 1 ft. Per pkt., 25c.



Double Anemone
"St. Brigid"

Giant Snapdragons

(*Antirrhinum*)

TALL MAXIMUM

This is the most superb creation in Giant Snapdragon. The plants are very robust and form flower spikes of indescribable beauty from 2 to 4½ feet tall. The individual flowers are placed closely on the stems. They are of remarkable size and of the loveliest and softest pastel tones.

They are as easily grown from seed as any ordinary Snapdragon. A few clumps of these Snapdragons scattered through your border will help to make your flower garden rank among the finest of landscape creations.

For cutting, these Snapdragons are unsurpassed. The long graceful spikes of soft blending tones will lend distinction to any setting.



Giant Snapdragon
(*Antirrhinum*)

	Per pkt.
Apple Blossom. Rosy pink, yellow, golden yellow lip.....	\$0.20
Bunch of Lilac. Lilac-purple.....	.20
Canary Bird. Canary yellow; golden yellow center.....	.20
Cattleya. Rosy lilac.....	.20
Cerberus. Carmine-rose, yellow lip.....	.20
Copper King. Velvety copper-scarlet.....	.20
Diamond. Golden yellow, lilac throat.....	.20
Golden Queen. Deep yellow.....	.20
Old Gold. Deep golden yellow.....	.20
Purple King. Deep glowing purple.....	.20
Snowflake. Pure white, yellow tube.....	.20
The Rose. Rose-pink.....	.20
Wallflower. Brownish orange, copper-red.....	.20
All Colors. Mixed. Tall. ¼ oz. 60c.....	.20

MEDIUM LARGE FLOWERED

	Per pkt.
Amber Queen. Amber suffused chamois.....	\$0.10
Carmine Queen. Brilliant rose-carmine.....	.10
Defiance. Orange-scarlet.....	.10
Empress. Rich velvety crimson.....	.10
Golden Queen. Clear yellow.....	.10
Philadelphia Pink. Pure pink.....	.10
Purity. Pure White.....	.10
Choice Mixed. All colors. ¼ oz. 35c.....	.10

Asters

Excellent for Cut
Flowers

During the late Summer and early Fall the garden is usually a riot of reds and yellows, so the Asters in their dainty and distinct colors, as well as their many attractive forms, are a pleasing addition. The long stems make them desirable for cut flowers and the blooms last long in water. It should be remembered, however, in regard to Asters, that good culture is essential in order to obtain an abundance of fine flowers.

American Beauty

NEW EARLY FLOWERING

Height 2 to 3 ft. Commences blooming about August first and continues from then on until frost. The flowers are very beautifully formed and of extra large size, 4 to 5 inches in diameter. They are borne on stout stems which are 18 to 20 inches long, making them excellent for cutting. This is without doubt one of the finest Asters ever developed.

	Per pkt.
Carmine-Rose	\$0.20
Royal Purple.....	.20
September Beauty.....	.20
Beautiful Lavender.....	.20
All colors mixed ¼ oz. \$1.00..	.15



Queen of the
Market Asters

The true lovers of Annuals . . .

are those whose homes are surrounded by the permanent plantings of shrubs and perennial flowers. They know that some spot will need a little touching up. Experience has taught them that every particular season will be severe for some sort of plant and that if Spring finds them without a few packets of annual seeds on hand they will regret their lack of foresight.

Buy Elliott's Good Seed. Good breeding in flowers is as important as good breeding in livestock.

Asters, Improved California Giant Double

We take pleasure in recommending this type as the best Aster on the market today. Characterized by the well-known Crego or Ostrich Feather type of flower, combined with the Beauty Aster's long, non-lateral branching stems and sturdy habit of growth.

The California Giant Double type of Aster stands at the head of the list, not only for florists' use, but also for private gardens where quality is appreciated.

Careful selection has not only perfected this type but has enabled us to extend the color range. We have had this strain under observation for the past few years, and it now fully meets with our ideas as to quality.

It is a splendid midseason to late flowering strain, the result of years of painstaking selection by one of California's leading hybridizers.

The plants grow from 3 to 3½ ft. high with long strong stems 18 to 24 inches in length, bearing beautifully formed, curled and interlaced flowers 5 inches and over across.



Arctotis Grandis
(African Daisy)

American Branching Asters

Without exception the finest variety of Aster grown; should have a place in every garden. Flowers are very large, borne on long, stiff stems; excellent for cutting. Very floriferous on account of the branching growth. Height, 2½ ft.

Lavender. White.
Shell Pink. Crimson.
Deep Rose. Azure Blue.

Mixed.

Any of the above, 10c per pkt., ¼ oz., 60c.

Queen of the Market

EARLY ASTERS

One of the most popular and really the best Aster for early blooming; branching habit; usually in bloom two to three weeks earlier than any others. The flowers are large, very full, and beautifully formed, being between the stiff-petaled kinds and the fluffy, very much incurved and twisted sorts. Height 15 inches.

White	Per pkt.	\$0.10
Crimson		.10
Scarlet		.10
Rose		.10
Light Blue		.10
Dark Blue		.10
Mixed	¼ oz., 50c.	.10



**California Giant
Double Aster**



Blue Lace Flower
(Didiscus Coerulea)



**Elliott's Improved
Double Prize Balsam**



Deep Rose.
Light Blue.

Light Purple.
Peach Blossom.

Dark Purple.
White.

All Colors, Mixed.

Any of the above, per pkt., 25c; ¼ oz., \$1.00.

Arctotis Grandis (African Daisy)

A remarkably handsome annual from Southwest Africa. It forms much-branched bushes 2 to 3 ft. high; its flowers are large and showy, being pure white on the upper surface, the reverse of petals pale lilac-blue.

There are few annual flowers grown in the garden more valuable for cut flower work than the Arctotis. It is easily grown from seed and may be started in hotbed, in the house, or in the open ground, the seed germinating in about five days, and the plants may be expected to come into bloom early in July and continue until quite hard frost. It delights in a sunny situation.

As a cut flower it is especially valuable, the blooms lasting a week or ten days in water, and if undeveloped buds are cut and placed in a sunny window every one will open and produce as fine flowers as though left on the plant. Per pkt., 15c.

Balsam

ELLIOTT'S IMPROVED DOUBLE PRIZE STRAIN

One stalk of Double Balsam is like an old-fashioned bouquet, itself—a bunch of flowers crowded into a tall, slender vase, bound close together for adorning a room. In this variety in unity, the familiar Lady's Slipper is unique. It appears to be a requisite in the minds of so many flower lovers that our friends need only to be reminded that we carry the seeds which give the garden this flowering beauty.

CAMELLIA-FLOWERED

Light Pink. Salmon.
White. Malmaison-Pink.
Flesh. Scarlet.

All Colors Mixed

Any of the above 10c per pkt.

Blue Lace Flower

(Didiscus Coeruleus)

This pretty and interesting annual blooms most profusely from July till November; also used extensively for early Spring flowering in a cool greenhouse; their exquisite pale lavender blossoms are excellent for cutting.

Plants grow about 18 inches high and have as many as 50 flowers open at one time. Per pkt., 15c.

*** Try the new varieties even though you are not particular with them. Variety is the spice of the garden.

One of Nature's laws is *abundance*. Sow a space with annual flowers large enough to make a good eye-ful.

*** Annuals respond to good soil. Prepare it thoroughly, adding some well decayed manure. Use the rake after the spade. Only when the soil is properly prepared and the surface thoroughly pulverized can you expect a good germination of seed. Sow seed thinly. This is sometimes a difficult task but not hard to do if the seed is mixed with sand. Do not sow deeply. Consider the load that the little sprout has to lift in pushing up through the soil. The finest seeds should be covered, not with soil, but with burlap.



Chabaud's Giant
Improved Carnation

Right—
Centaurea Cyanus

Calendula

An old-fashioned garden annual of easy culture and a continuous bloomer. Fine large flowers of rich and varied coloring. Splendid for the garden and cut flowers. Can also be grown very successfully in pots during the Winter. Sow thickly outdoors when danger of frost is past.

This is the Marigold of Shakespeare's time; one of the best and showiest free-flowering hardy annuals, growing in any good garden soil, producing a fine effect in beds or mixed borders; particularly bright in late Fall, continuing to bloom from early Summer until killed by frost. Valuable also for pot culture; blooming freely in Winter and early Spring. 18 inches.

Meteor. Striking for cut blooms, fine lemon-yellow with orange stripe.

Orange King Improved (New). Extra select improved variety of a beautiful rich orange.

Double Sulphur. Fine lemon-yellow.

Prince of Orange. Deep orange, one of the best.

All Colors. Mixed.

Any of the above 10c per pkt.



Calendula. Easy to grow
and very free blooming

Carnation

Chabaud's Giant Improved

A new acquisition in the line of Carnations, coming into bloom six months from seed and continuing to bloom throughout the Summer. The plants are of robust upright habit. They form ten to twenty stalks, bearing huge flowers of fine form. They come about 90% double, quite true and are highly clove scented.

Sparkler. Cardinal red. Per pkt., 25c.

Nero. Crimson. Per pkt., 25c.

The Pearl. Rose-pink. Per pkt., 25c.

Legion of Honor. Salmon-rose. Per

Pkt., 25c.

Jeanne Dions. White. Per pkt., 25c.

COLLECTION, 1 PKT. EACH OF THE ABOVE, \$1.00.



Campanula Calycanthema

(Cup and Saucer Canterbury Bells)

These are so popular that we need hardly say much about them. Being biennials, their seed can also be sown any time from June to September for the following year's blooming. Protect the first Winter with leaves or straw. No lover of flowers should be without some Canterbury Bells in his garden, so fine is their show. Indispensable, hardy garden flowers. They like a good, rich soil, and last much longer in bloom if planted in a half shady place. Should be staked to prevent injury from high winds.

	Per pkt.
Calycanthema (Cup and Saucer), Rose.....	\$0.15
Calycanthema, Blue.....	.15
Calycanthema, White.....	.15
Calycanthema, Mixed.....	.15

Pyramidalis, Mixed (Chimney Bellflower). The most conspicuous of all Campanulas, forming a perfect pyramid 4 to 6 ft. high, crowded with large silver-like flowers in August. 15c per pkt.

Centaurea Cyanus

(Cornflower)

The Centaurea Cyanus is one of the most popular annual Summer flowers. It is easily grown by sowing seed in the open ground and usually reseeds itself, coming up year after year. When once grown, will always be grown; lasts a long time when cut; extra-large blooming variety. Excellent double flowering.

	Per pkt.
Double Blue.....	\$0.10
Double White.....	.10
Double Pink.....	.10
Double Mixed Colors.....	.10

Centaurea Imperialis

(Imperial Sweet Sultans)

This beautiful class is undoubtedly the finest of all Sweet Sultans for cutting purposes. The charming, sweet-scented, artistic-shaped flowers are borne on long, strong stems and when cut will stand for several days in good condition. It is best, in this latitude, to sow very early in the Spring so that they may perfect their flowers before very hot weather comes. 2½ ft.

	Per pkt.
White.....	\$0.10
Rose.....	.10
Purple.....	.10
Mixed.....	½ oz., 40c.. .10

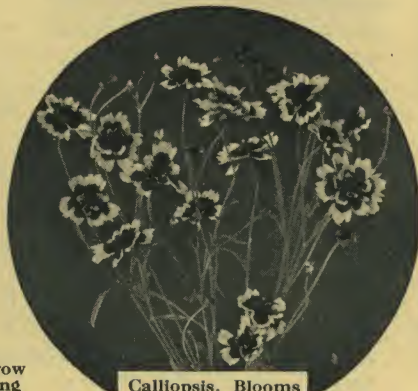


Centaurea Imperialis

Calliopsis

A very free-flowering annual suitable for any position and soil, blooming all Summer long provided you remove the old flowers. Sow where the plants are intended to stay and thin out to about 8 inches.

Coronata Maxima. Yellow. Per pkt., 10c.
Bicolor Gold Wave. Golden maroon center. Per pkt., 10c.
Bicolor Crimson King. Per pkt., 10c.
Bicolor Tiger Star. Per pkt., 10c.



Calliopsis. Blooms
all summer



Canterbury Bells; an
ideal border plant

Cosmos—Single and Double Flowering

Cosmos, as the name suggests, belongs to the universe and has ardent lovers in every land. The plants are almost prodigal in their lavish outlay of bloom. Whether early or late, in the garden or in a vase, they are in keeping with the most delicate and cultivated taste. Wherever found, they suggest the same refinement both in color and form. The early-blooming should be supplemented with the late-flowering if the long season is to be honored throughout with the presence of these gentle little visitors.

MAMMOTH EXTRA EARLY FLOWERING

	Per pkt.		Per pkt.
White.....	\$0.15	Crimson.....	\$0.15
Pink.....	.15	Mixed.....	.15

MAMMOTH LATE FLOWERING

	Per pkt.		Per pkt.
White.....	\$0.10	Crimson.....	\$0.10
Pink.....	.10	Mixed.....	.10

⊙ Delphinium

Seed may be sown any time from Spring till Autumn Sow in fine soil to the depth of the seed, not deeper than 1/4 inch. Firm the soil and moisten thoroughly. Keep shaded and moist, with a free circulation of air at all times. In about 20 days the pointed seed leaves will appear, remove shade and when the true or round leaves appear transplant to their permanent places. Keep the seedlings shaded until the roots take hold and then let the sun and rain do their work. Early Spring sowing will produce some flowers in the early Fall and will be at their best the following Spring.

Elliott's Magnificent Varieties. Seed saved from the finest and largest flowered varieties, pale and silvery blues, mauves, lavenders, soft blues, brilliant blues, and dark gentian-blues, etc. All very beautiful, hardy perennials. **Mixed, per pkt., 25c.**

Belladonna. One of the prettiest in cultivation; clear turquoise-blue; an almost perpetual bloomer. **Per pkt., 25c.**

Chinense. A compact variety, making loose sprays of gentian-blue flowers. **Per pkt., 10c.**

Chinense album. A white variety of the above. **Per pkt., 10c.**

Candytuft

(Dwarf Umbellata Hybrida)

All authorities agree on the great decorative value of this charming annual for beds, borders, etc., and the larger the mass the better the effect. The plants grow about 12 inches high and will succeed in any light, airy position. Seed may be sown any time during the Spring. They bloom in about eight weeks from the time of sowing, and in order to keep up a succession of bloom two sowings should be made at intervals of about two weeks. For best results give each plant sufficient space for full development, not less than six inches apart and nine inches is better. While highly useful for cutting, lasting well, and used extensively for this purpose by many commercial florists, it is for their bright effect in the garden that they are mainly grown.

	Per pkt.		Per pkt.
Crimson.....	\$0.10	Rose.....	\$0.10
Flesh.....	.10	White.....	.10
Lilac.....	.10	Mixed.....	.10

NEW DOUBLE CRESTED EXTRA EARLY

This beautiful group of Double Cosmos is variable as to percentage of doubleness, which does not often exceed fifty per cent. Both double and single flowers will appear on the same plant. There is no other group of annuals so graceful or useful as the Cosmos. Early flowering varieties such as these give longer blooming season.

	Per pkt.
Carnelia. Crimson.....	\$0.25
Peach Blossom. Pink.....	.25
Whirlwind. White.....	.25
All Colors. Mixed.....	.25



Double Crested,
Extra Early Cosmos

Left—
Cactus Dahlia



Dahlias

The Finest
Flower for Fall

Dahlias grow from seeds very satisfactorily. Contrary to the general belief that the seeds will take a very long time to develop into flowering plants, the plants grown from seed bloom earlier and longer than the plants grown from tubers. The price per plant when grown from seed is but a small fraction of the price of a tuber. Each year we grow a great many plants from seed, and always have an abundance of flowers during a long blooming season. Among them we find such rare beauties as would match the most expensive named sorts. They are so easily grown from seed that in our opinion it would seem unwise to buy tubers, except where specific rare sorts are wanted with certainty. A package of seeds will grow enough dahlias for the average flower garden. Full cultural directions will be found on the packet.

Double Large Flowering. Seeds selected from fifty of the choicest named double varieties. **Per pkt., 25c.**

Double Cactus Flowering. Seeds selected from the finest named sorts only. **Per pkt., 50c.**

Peter Pan. A charming miniature strain forming compact little bushes, commencing to flower when about a foot high, and never exceeding 18 inches to 24 inches. The Anemone-shaped semi-double flowers are very varied, showing mostly two colors in the one flower, all very pretty; half hardy perennial. **Per pkt., 50c.**



Elliott's Magnificent
Delphiniums



Dwarf Umbellata
Hybrida, Candytuft



Single Cosmos;
delicate and refined

Dimorphotheca

(African Orange Daisy)

Aurantiaca Hybrida. An extremely showy annual daisy from South Africa. The bushy plants grow 12 to 15 inches high. The flowers, which are 2½ inches and over across, vary in color from the purest white through the various shades of yellow and orange to rich salmon shades around the black disc. They bloom the greater part of the Summer and Fall. Per pkt., 10c; ¼ oz., 50c.

Eschscholtzia

(California Poppy)

Poppies never lose their strange charm for us. The following varieties offer most interesting and attractive selections.

	Per pkt.
Ballet Girl. Cochineal-carmine, creamy white.	\$0.10
Dainty Queen. Coral-pink on cream ground.	.10
Mandarin. Inside petals orange, outside scarlet.	.10
Mikado. Orange-crimson.	.10
Rosy Queen. Rosy pink.	.10
Scarlet Beauty. Deep scarlet.	.10

Four O'clock (Marvel of Peru)

Mixed. An old-fashioned garden flower of bushy growth, bearing numerous flowers of various bright colors. Four O'Clocks are useful for temporary hedges between the flower and vegetable gardens. A few plants will fill the bare spaces found, in so many cases, between the house foundation and the walk. Also attractive in beds. Per pkt., 5c.



Gaillardia, Portola Hybrids

Helichrysum
See Page 9

Not only are Strawflowers delightful for winter bouquets, but they are beautiful garden subjects as well. The blooms should be cut before they are open; even the small, undeveloped buds will open when dried.

Digitalis, Foxglove

(Foxglove Gloxinioideus)

A hardy perennial for planting among shrubbery and in half shady places. Sow seed in Spring or July and August and transplant where desired; or it can be sown where the plants are to remain. This is the finest species, bearing beautifully spotted, large flowers.

	Per pkt.
Purple	\$0.10
Rose	.10
White	.10
Fine Mixed	.10

"The Shirley." Specially selected, a magnificent strain raised by the late Rev. W. Wilks. It produces plants 5 to 7 ft. high with spikes 4 ft. long, carrying flowers of great size ranging from white to dark rose, handsomely blotched and spotted crimson, maroon and chocolate. Hardy perennial. Per pkt., 15c.



Digitalis, Foxglove

Left—Eschscholtzia,
California Poppies**Gaillardia**

(Blanket Flower)

Both the annual and perennial Gaillardias are very popular, being bright and showy and of great value as cut flowers. The Annual Gaillardias prefer full sunlight and a porous soil.

The seed may be sown early in the spring in the border where plants are to grow or may be started in a hotbed or window.

ANNUAL VARIETIES

Picta. Single; mixed; annual. Fine, brilliant colors. Per pkt., 10c.
Picta Lorenziana. Double mixed; annual. Exquisite double flowering strain. Per pkt., 10c.

PERENNIAL VARIETIES

Among the showiest and most effective hardy perennial plants, and should find a place in every hardy border. They thrive in almost any position or soil, require little or no protection and take care of themselves. If sown early they begin flowering in July, continuing a mass of bloom until frost. Fine for cutting. 2 to 2½ ft.

Portola Hybrids. This superb new strain of Gaillardias bears flowers of very large size, the colors ranging through shades of bronzy red with the characteristic golden tipped petalage and robust vigor of the well known Portola variety. A splendid cut flower. Per pkt., 25c.

Gypsophila (Baby's Breath)**ANNUAL VARIETIES**

Elegans, Grandiflora Alba. This is an improved large flowering pure white form of the annual Baby's Breath, of free easy growth and grown for use with other cut flowers. Several sowings should be made during the season to keep up a supply. 18 inches. Per pkt., 5c.

Elegans, Grandiflora Rose. A pretty blush pink form of the above, and equally as valuable for cutting. 18 inches. Per pkt., 5c.

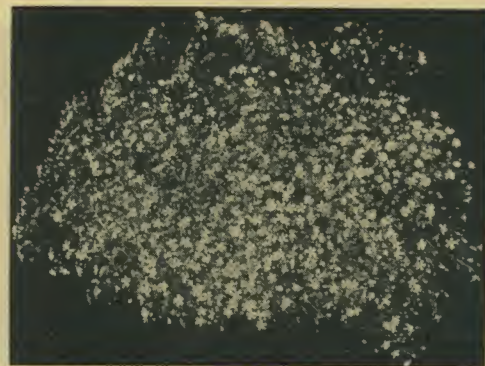
Elegans Grandiflora. Carmine colored flowers similar to the above. Per pkt., 5c.

PERENNIAL VARIETIES

Paniculata. White flowers, fine for bouquets; one of the favorite hardy perennials. Blooms first year if sown early. 3 feet. Per pkt., 10c.

Paniculata Double Snow White. The plant grows from 3 to 3½ ft. high, bearing its pretty little double white flowers in much-branched panicles which, when cut, can be used with other flowers or by themselves. They retain their beauty for months. Per pkt., 25c.

Plant the dainty Gypsophila in front of and among such annuals as Larkspur, Poppies, Lupines, etc., to produce a misty effect. It is also a fine carpeting plant for Gladioli and other Summer-flowering bulbs. Gypsophila is a lovely cut-flower companion in a bouquet of Sweet Peas.



Gypsophila—Baby's Breath

©Hollyhocks, Fine for Backgrounds

This is one of the most popular hardy plants in cultivation. It is, without exception, the best plant for grouping among shrubbery or furnishing a background for other plants in a border. Seed sown in the Spring will give excellent, strong plants for blooming the following year. Requires protection, such as covering with leaves or straw the first Winter. We offer the very best strain procurable, which is, without doubt, Chater's.

Per pkt.

Allegheny. Mixed; petals beautifully laced and fringed. Of very robust growth and extra large flowers. . . . \$0.10
New Double "Exquisite." A fine new strain producing very large flowers, beautifully curled and fringed, each petal being margined white and having a striking blotch. Colors light and dark rose, carmine-rose, violet and dark purple. Perennial. 6 ft. high.25

Per pkt.

Double. White. \$0.10
Double. Rose. .10
Double. Crimson .10
Newport. Pink.10
Double. Mixed. Extra choice.10
Single. Mixed. Extra choice.10

Per pkt.

Double. Scarlet. \$0.10
Double. Yellow. .10
Double. Maroon .10
Newport. Pink.10
Double. Mixed. Extra choice.10
Single. Mixed. Extra choice.10



Double Hollyhock

Right—Godetia,
Good for Shade

Godetia

An attractive, hardy annual; does well in the shade; forms a nice bush about 1 ft. tall, with flowers of very bright colors. Sow in the open when danger of frost is past.

Per pkt.

Crimson Glow. Beautiful dark crimson. . . . \$0.10
Duchess of Albany. Pure white.10
Rosamond. Shell-pink.10
Mixed. All colors. ¼ oz., 20c.05

Helichrysum

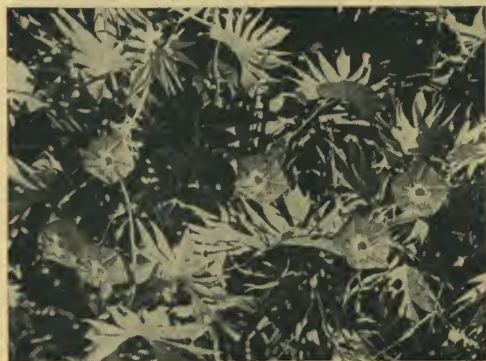
(Strawflower)

A very popular annual flower on account of its everlasting properties. Flowers intended for drying should be cut when partly open and suspended with the heads down. The plants should be not less than 1 ft. apart to allow them to develop properly.

Per pkt.

Salmon Queen. \$0.10
Scarlet.10
Violet Queen.10
Silver Ball.10
Rose.10
All Colors. Mixed.10

Monstrosum, Rose Queen. Immense flowers of a rich deep, rose. Extremely beautiful under artificial light. A wonderful addition to the Helichrysum group. Per pkt., 25c.



Ipomoea—Cardinal Climber



Ipomoea—Morning Glory

Climbers of rapid growth with beautiful and varied flowers; for covering walls, trellises, arbors or stumps of trees they are invaluable. It is well to soak the seed in warm water over night to assist in rapid germination.

Rubra Caerulea (Heavenly Blue). The special charm of this bloom is its ethereal blue. Only a few flowers seem to be able to catch the color of the sky and make it their own. Other shades are frequent, but this is one of the rare tints that artists attempt to reproduce, succeeding only with difficulty. A very effective and rapid climber. Per pkt., 15c.

With but a few exceptions the Everlastings, such as Helichrysum, are cut before they are fully open because in many cases it is the outside involucre which is straw-like and retains its colors—allowed to open fully the center becomes brown.



Morning Glory,
Heavenly Blue

Hunnemannia

Fumariaefolia (Giant Tulip Poppy; Bush Eschscholtzia). Although this is a perennial, it is treated as an annual. Sow it indoors early in Spring; it will bloom to the end of July. It forms a nice bush, about 2½ ft. tall, bearing large, rich yellow, Poppy-like flowers lasting in water a long time. Per pkt., 10c.



Hunnemannia,
Giant Tulip Poppy

Ipomoea - Cardinal Climber

The Most Brilliant of the Annual Climbers

Quamoclit Hybrida (Cardinal Climber). This is a hybrid that combines the virtues of its two ancestral lines. The vine grows so rapidly and yet so rugged that it is not easily broken. The flowers form in clusters of a brilliant cardinal which suggests the name they bear. This glorious and absolutely distinct vine is generally considered the most beautiful and brilliant annual climber. It is a strong rapid grower, attaining a height of 30 ft. or more, with beautiful fern-like foliage and literally covered with a blaze of circular cardinal-red flowers from midsummer till frost. The flowers, about 1½ inches in diameter, are borne in clusters of 5 to 7 each. Like other Ipomeas, it delights in a warm, sunny situation and good soil. Per pkt., 15c.

Larkspur

This is one of the best known of garden flowers and in recent years a vast improvement has been effected by careful selection in size and color of the blossoms and the general habit of the plant. Seeds sown in the open ground before the close of April will produce flowering plants by the beginning of July and give continuous succession of flowers from then until frost, a record that is not surpassed by any other annual. They make handsome beds or lines and their free, graceful habit and bright colors are very effective when interspersed in the old-fashioned flower or shrubbery border. They stand well when cut and a vase of one or mixed colors is indeed charming. 3 feet.

TALL DOUBLE STOCK FLOWERED

A very popular annual, ornamental and of graceful habit. Has a very fine, fernlike foliage; flower spikes tall and erect, on good, strong stems. Fine for cutting.

White Bright Rose. Lilac.
Dark Blue. Flesh. Mixed.

Any of the above 10c per pkt., 6 pkts. for 50c.



Tall Double
Stock-flowered Larkspur



Mignonette

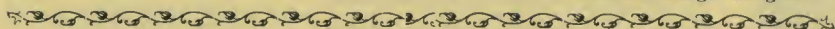
Mignonette

Flowers attract us by their beauty and fragrance. Some have one of these charms; others have both. Mignonette has this double hold upon us. Its delicate perfume makes it welcome and loved in every garden. Its beauty is secondary; but it does not lack even this imperative requirement. The fact that it may be grown in pots and thus brought into the home gives it additional worth.

Reseda Odorata Grandiflora. The old variety; small spiked but the sweetest smelling. Per pkt., 5c; ½ oz., 15c.

Machet, Orange Queen. Monstrous spikes of a beautiful orange-red, true Machet habit. The finest of all. Per pkt., 10c.

Machet, New York Market. A magnificent strain of this very popular variety. Per pkt., 15c.



More plants are injured by . . .

sprinkling than by drought. If watering is necessary, make a good job of it and do not merely give the plants a "dribble" each day. Seedlings given sprinklings, soon become diseased. Water them well, then wait until they are nearly dry before doing it again. Seedlings are easily watered by placing the pot in which they are growing, in a dish of water so that the moisture rises from below.

It makes little difference in the Summer whether one waters in full sunlight or at night, except that water applied in the evening will be more effective because the sun has no chance to quickly evaporate it. When there is sufficient water at the roots the tops will not wilt unless the weather has been very dull and the growth has been abnormally soft.

⊙ Lupines

Elliott's Sweet Scented. A new strain of this popular hardy perennial producing each Spring tall, handsome spikes of self or bi-colored flowers, varying from white to the darkest purple and including in their range pinks and fawn color, together with combinations of pale blue and white, pink and purple, rose and white, etc.

But the chief distinctive feature of these Lupines is the delicious scent which they exhale. Quite a new and most pleasing feature in this genus. If prevented from seeding the plants will continue to flower from May to September.

By unanimous vote the committee of the R. H. S. of England conferred on this strain an Award of Merit, June 6th, 1922. Per pkt., 50c.

Marigold

It is important to have many permanent flowers that will beautify the garden when the transients have faded and gone. The Marigold is not only beautiful in its formation and rich gold color in our gardens, but there is no such rich golden orange as the Marigold displays. Its formation is distinct and its place in one's admiration is unique. It is both antique and modern, belonging to each successive season.

	Per pkt.
African Orange Prize Strain. Very large and perfect. Award of Merit	
R. H. S. of England.	\$0.25
Orange Prince. Tall; rich orange. . . . .	.10
Double Lemon. Tall; pale yellow. . . . .	.10
Double, Pride of the Garden. Dwarf; rich yellow. . . . .	.10
Double, Eldorado. Large, quilled flowers; yellow shades. . . . .	.10
Double Mixed. Tall; all colors. ¼ oz., 20c. . . . .	.10



African Orange Marigold

French Marigolds

French Marigolds are smaller than the other species, and the plants are more dwarf, growing only a foot tall. They are useful as edging plants and have excellent keeping qualities as cut flowers.

	Per pkt.
Dwarf Gold-Striped. Brownish red, striped yellow; very bright, free-flowering.	\$0.10
Legion of Honor (Little Brownie). A very popular dwarf single Marigold; deep golden yellow, marked with a large spot of crimson, velvet. . . . .	.10
Dwarf, Mixed. A great variety of colors. ¼ oz., 25c. . . . .	.10



Elliott's Sweet
Scented Lupine

Lobelia

Very dwarf and compact variety growing about six inches high, each plant forming a dense ball of flowers. These Lobelias are reproduced from seed with much greater exactness than is the case with any other strain. Though usually grown for edgings, they are very effective in small beds where their clear blue flowers are very attractive.

For edging beds or for pots and baskets there is nothing nicer than Lobelia. Sow seed early indoors in a small box or pot and transplant when large enough to handle; set out when weather is warm. It may also be sown outdoors.

Crystal Palace Compacta. Deep blue; compact growth; dark foliage. Per pkt., 10c.



Nasturtiums

◎ **Lychnis**

Chalcedonica. A fine, hardy perennial for massing in beds or borders, growing 2 feet tall; very floriferous; bright scarlet flowers. Per pkt., 10c.

Haageana Hybrids, Mixed. Bears flowers in succession until frost; colors ranging from white to rich scarlet. Grown as an annual. Pkt., 15c.

Nicotiana**SANDERAE HYBRIDS**

An easily grown annual, very showy either in beds or in clumps in borders among other plants. Sow seed early inside and transplant when the ground is warm outside. Flowers of great substance and of a wide variety of colors. Remain in bloom a long time. Per pkt., 10c.

Nigella

(Love-in-a-Mist)

A compact-growing annual with very finely cut foliage and peculiarly formed flowers. Sow seed in the open in May and thin out to about 6 inches apart.

Damascena. Blue. Per pkt., 5c.

Miss Jekyll. True bright Cornflower blue, a color seldom seen in annuals.

One of the most lovely of all the newer introductions. Per pkt., 10c.

Miss Jekyll, White. Per pkt., 10c.

Crystal Palace Lobelia,
Splendid for edging

Nigella, Miss Jekyll

Nasturtiums

A popular annual with lustrous foliage and profuse flowers of many colors. The climbing varieties are the easiest grown of annual climbers.

All varieties, per pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; ¼ lb., 50c.

TRAILING VARIETIES

Popular climbers for verandas, trellises, against fences, etc. Fine for cutting.

King Theodore. Deep crimson-maroon.

Pearl. Creamy white.

Prince Henry. Light yellow, marbled scarlet.

Scarlet. Bright scarlet.

Vesuvius. Rich salmon; dark-leaved.

Mixed. All sorts. A superb mixture.

Variegated Sorts. Mixed beautiful silver-spotted foliage.

DWARF VARIETIES

Empress of India. Dark crimson.

King of Tom Thumbs. Bright scarlet.

Pearl. Creamy white.

Prince Henry. Cream, spotted and tipped red.

Rose. Soft carmine-rose.

Vesuvius. Salmon-rose; dark foliage.

Mixed—All Sorts.



Exhibition Pansies

Pansies

The pansy, it would seem, is the most alluring of all garden flowers. Everyone knows their garden value and their interest when arranged in a bowl for the table. Pansies are interesting when planted amidst bulbs such as tulips. Just as the bulbs finish blooming the Pansies will be at their best.

Choicest Exhibition Varieties. This is the finest strain of pansies ever offered. Flowers are of the richest colors, with beautiful markings in largest variety. Needs protection in Winter. Per pkt., 35c.

Bugnot's Extra Choice Mixed. Per pkt., 25c.

King of the Blacks. Per pkt., 25c.

Large Flowering. Finest mixed. Per pkt., 15c.

Masterpiece. Frilled, very large. Per pkt., 25c.

Orchid Flowered. Per pkt., 25c.

Trimardeau Choice Mixed. Per pkt., 15c.

KELWAY'S LANGPORT STRAIN

This strain of seed is gathered from the finest and largest Show and Fancy varieties. The colorings are superb and in size the flowers excel anything yet produced. Per pkt., 35c.

Among annuals for fragrance . . .

are a few of the most pleasing varieties. Ageratum has a sweet delicate odor, likewise, Sweet Alyssum. Mignonette is considered one of the most delightful of all. Some favor the Nasturtium. A delightful evening perfume comes from the Nicotiana or Tobacco Plant. Pansies have a refreshing fragrance. Sweet Peas have a fragrance which is unexcelled. A garden with these varieties will surely be a delight.

*** Annuals which will grow in partial shade are China Asters, Godetia, Lupine, Pansy, Schizanthus, Snapdragon, Sweet Alyssum and Sweet Sultan. Each of these varieties is offered here.

Karlsruhe Balcony Petunias

Several years ago, while motoring in Germany, we saw the most beautiful Petunias trained on the iron railings of the balcony of the town hall of Karlsruhe. It was the most effective balcony decoration we had ever seen. There was only one color—a lovely rich violet-blue, a color never seen in Petunias before. The front of the balconies was a solid sheet of color. Inquiry developed that these remarkable Petunias were being grown by a local specialist. We were unable to obtain any seed until a few years later when we got a small quantity.

	Per pkt.		Per pkt.
Violet Blue.....	\$0.25	Pure White.....	\$0.25
Carmine.....	.25	Rosy Pink.....	.25

Single Bedding Petunias

Very popular for sowing in masses outdoors.

Howard's Star. A rich crimson, showing a regular star in the center. Per pkt., 10c.

Rosy Morn. The very popular pink bedding Petunia, with white throat. Per pkt., 10c.

White. Compact grower; very pretty. Per pkt., 10c.

Striped and Spotted. A very good mixture. Per pkt., 10c.

Giant Double Large Flowering Fringed. Mixed. An excellent strain giving a great percentage of double flowers. Per pkt., 50c.



Karlsruhe Balcony Petunias in a window box.

Pink Petunias and Zinnias . . .

in the best rose tones are perhaps the most important annuals in a garden of prolonged bloom. The single bedding Petunia seems to be longer lived by a few weeks than any; it makes a neat growth. Variety Rosy Morn is the best in pink.

* * * When the *Shirley Poppies* come up very crowded, thin them out. If they are planted in small masses at intervals in the border one will avoid subsequent voids after the Poppies are through blooming. Sow Poppies directly in the border. They do not transplant well.

* * * *Poppies* are excellent in beds by themselves, or sown in the border where some hardy flower has failed. Poppies are like good friends in the garden—they are not mere guests or callers who disappoint us.



Annual Phlox

Phlox Drummondii Grandiflora

One of the most popular annuals on account of its easy cultivation and very showy, brilliant-colored flowers. Grows 1 ft. tall. Seeds can be sown in the open ground any time after the middle of May. The plants thrive better by being transplanted from where they were originally sown. When the young plants are about 6 inches tall, it is a good plan to pinch them so as to make them branch, thus producing a far better show of bloom.

LARGE FLOWERING VARIETIES

	Per pkt.
Crimson.....	\$0.10
Flesh.....	.10
Lilac.....	.10
Primrose.....	.10
Scarlet.....	.10
Violet with White Eye.....	.10
White.....	.10
Mixed... 1/4 oz., 40c.....	.10
Dwarf. Choice mixed.....	.15



Bedding Petunias, profuse in bloom.



Shirley Poppies

Pyrethrum

A very attractive, hardy perennial bearing large, daisy-like blooms of various colors, ranging from white to deep red, with bright yellow centers. It is a splendid cut flower, lasting for a long period. No garden should be without it. Their position should be in the border or in beds. The plants may be cut down after June, which will keep up a greater succession of bloom through the autumn.

The Pyrethrums are so simply and easily cultivated that they may be recommended to all who possess a garden. They are perfectly hardy and absolutely invaluable for cut flowers through the Summer and early Fall. The flowers are bright and elegantly borne on long stems; fine for decoration.

Large Flowering, Single Mixed. Per pkt., 15c.
Large Flowering, Double Mixed. Per pkt., 25c.

Single Pyrethrums,
a favorite perennial.

Poppies . Single and Double

When one sees Poppies in bloom he thinks first of "lavender and old lace" and then of daintily painted Dresden China. The flower has a delicacy of fibre and appearance that suggests the finer, higher, and more gracious things of life. If the effect of lovely blossoms is to recall us to thoughts of worthier things, then Poppies must be ranked high, since their texture and tints are superb.

Single Annual Varieties

	Per pkt.		Per pkt.
Admire. Pure white edged scarlet.	\$0.10	Miss Sherwood. White, edged rose.	\$0.10
Dainty Lady. Heliotrope, violet center. .	.10	The Bride. Pure white, fringed. ....	.10
King Edward. Scarlet, shaded crimson. .	.10	Mixed. Single varieties. ....	.05

Double Annual Varieties

	Per pkt.		Per pkt.
American Flag. White margined scarlet.	\$0.10	Shell Pink. Beautiful light pink.	\$0.10
Fairy Blush Hybrids. Mixture of pink shades. ....	.10	White Queen. Superb white. ....	.10
Mikado. Red, white striped. ....	.10	Mixed. All colors double varieties. ....	.05

ELLIOTT'S IMPROVED SHIRLEY POPPIES

Improved extra selected stock. Charming mixture of 18 colors, including apricot and salmon-pink. Very select strain. Kept very carefully and constantly selected. Per pkt., 10c; ¼ oz., 25c; 1 oz., 75c.

MUNSTEAD'S NEW ART SHADES

Extra selected, producing from May to September graceful satiny flowers of beautiful delicate art shades, shell-pink, coral-rose, salmon, buff, pale lemon, yellow, pale orange, and orange-red. As cut flowers greatly prized. Seedlings flower the first year of sowing. Per pkt., 35c.



Double Annual Poppies

Portulaca

This is one of the most popular dwarf annual plants in cultivation. It is suitable for edgings or carpeting beds or rockwork. It thrives best in a sunny position and is very easily raised from seed sown rather late when the ground is warm.

	Per pkt.
Single Mixed.	\$0.10
Double Mixed. ....	.25



Pentstemon

Pentstemon

New Giant Strain. A fine improved race of Pentstemon of more erect habit than the older strain and with very large flowers, ranging in color from bright and rich reds to rose, violet and white. Hardy perennial but needs protection during the Winter north of Pennsylvania. 2 ft. high. Per pkt., 35c.

The Price of a Packet of . . .

Pentstemon seed is entirely out of proportion to the pleasure of bringing these flowers into bloom. The plants grow two to three feet tall and bear brilliant flowers much like miniature Foxgloves. Although these flowers are perennials they are best treated as annuals wherever the climate is severe. Sow the seed in a sunny window or hotbed in March, and transplant to the open soil when danger of frost has passed.

* * * About each home there are spots so dry that nothing seems to grow in them. It is in such dry, sun-beaten situations that Portulaca will thrive to its best advantage.



Winter Flowering Primula

Salpiglossis Imperial

(Painted Tongue)

GLOXINIAEFLORE

The writer spent some time on the grounds of the large seed growers of England and France, but found nothing so impressive as the Imperial Salpiglossis in the trial-grounds of the famous old seed house of Vilmorin, near Paris. These great seedsmen have been working on an improvement of this popular annual for several years and have produced one of the most beautiful flowering annuals in existence. The colors are rich and beautiful beyond description, fully equal to those of the finest Gloxinias, which they resemble. Easy of culture. Seed should be sown early in the Spring in a hotbed, or window and transplanted when weather is settled, or outdoors after danger of frost.

Unlike the Petunia this flower may be cut and will often last longer in water than on the plant. As a garden subject it rivals most other annuals in its regal colors.

	Per pkt.
Brown and Gold.....	\$0.15
Crimson.....	.15
Dark Red.....	.15
Light Blue and Gold.....	.15
Purple and Gold.....	.15
Rose and Gold.....	.15
Violet and Gold.....	.15
Mixed, All Colors.....	.15

Schizanthus

Giant Flowering Hybrids. A choice strain with very large flowers in an excellent blend of colors. Superior to anything yet offered to the trade. Per pkt., 35c.

Stocks

Stocks not only help to give that desired impression of a full variety of flowers, but are beautiful in themselves, having an exquisite perfume which is highly prized. As cut flowers in the home, Stocks are as much admired as when seen out-of-doors.

Double Large Flowering, Ten Weeks (Cut-and-Come-Again). A perpetual-blooming class, of branching habit, giving a great profusion of fine flowers.

Per pkt.	Per pkt.
White.....\$0.15	Light Blue.....\$0.15
Flesh......15	Crimson......15
Rose......15	Mixed......15
Violet......15	

EARLY GIANT IMPERIAL STOCKS

Golden Rose. A rich light rose with golden center. Very double, large flowers on long stems. A wonderful cut flower. Per pkt., 25c.

Antique Copper. Rich hellebore red, overlaid with copper; the whole giving a very pleasing effect. Very double with florets two inches in diameter. Per pkt., 25c.

Primulas

The New "Spechley" Strain. A lovely new strain of Giant-flowered Primula raised by the late Mrs. Berkeley, of Spechley Park, Worcester. The plants are of strong robust dwarf growth and the flowers of immense size, ranging through a great variety of beautiful colors and art shades. Hardy perennial. Award of Merit R. H. S. Per pkt., 35c.

Beautiful New Hybrids. Mixed crosses of P. Pulverulenta and Beesiana, Bulleyana and Cockburniana, producing a remarkably large range of colors, shades of rose, pink, scarlet, purple, mauve, lilac, coppery red, etc.; hardy perennial. 3 feet. Lovely plants for rockwork and border. Per pkt., 35c.

Lissadell, Red Hugh. A fine garden hybrid, bearing in whorls large fiery madder-red flowers. Very handsome, hardy perennial. 1 foot. Per pkt., 50c.

Winter Flowering Primulas

Some of these are the most popular Winter-blooming plants, such as the Obconica and Chinensis varieties. Seed should be sown in early Spring in shallow boxes or pans, well drained, and soil should be sand and leaf-mold, very finely screened through a sieve; cover seeds very lightly and have the temperature about 65 degrees.

Chinensis (Chinese). Fringed; mixed. Per pkt., 25c.

Obconica. Large-flowered Giant Mixed. Per pkt., 35c.

Kewensis. A very pretty yellow Primula, bearing tall spikes with fragrant yellow blooms in whorls; splendid pot-plant for the house. Per pkt., 25c.

Two New Giant Scabiosas

Nothing in our trial grounds this year produced such a sensation as the two Giant Scabiosas. The seed was sown in the house about April 1st. The plants were grown in small pots until May 15th or thereabout at which time they were set out in the nursery. Commencing the latter part of June or early July, and continuing until October, beautiful flowers were borne on stems 2½ to 3 ft. long. When planted where there is plenty of sunlight they are especially fine as border plants. When used as cut flowers they keep in perfect condition for several days.

Peach Blossom. "Highly Commended" by the Royal Horticultural Society of Great Britain. A beautiful shade of peach blossom pink, large size and long stems. An excellent cut flower. Per pkt., 25c.

Shasta. A pure white of enormous size, the flowers measuring three and a half inches across with extremely long stems. Per pkt., 25c.

Scabiosa

(Mourning Bride)

An annual which should be grown more generously than it is, because, as a cut flower, it has no equal. It attains a height of 2 feet. The flowers are double with fine, long, straight stems. Somewhat fragrant. Easily started from seed.

Per pkt.

White.....	\$0.10
Rose.....	.10
Scarlet.....	.10
Yellow.....	.10
Purple.....	.10
Azure Fairy.....	.10
All Colors.....	
Mixed.....	.10



Annual Scabiosa



Ten Weeks Stocks

© Sweet William

A very popular hardy perennial for beds or borders. Very easily raised from seed; for colors and cutting purposes it is excellent.

Per pkt.

Dark Crimson.....	\$0.10
Holborn Glory.....	.10
Pink Beauty.....	.10
Scarlet Beauty.....	.10
Single Mixed. Our best mixture procurable...	.10
Double Mixed.....	.10



Schizanthus Grandiflora

Sweet Peas

GIANT SPENCER TYPE

Many flowers of exquisite beauty require exquisite care, both in planting and cultivating. The ever popular Sweet Peas are a notable exception. Their highest development came in the historic English garden of the Earl and Countess Spencer, whence came the name Countess Spencer. From this line have descended, or ascended, the noted Giant Spencer Sweet Peas, admired and loved in many lands.

No flowers brought into a room transform it more quickly than a bowl of freshly-cut Sweet Peas. They are radiant in their combined delicacy and beauty, with their striking variety of brilliant and pale colors.

One ounce will sow about 25 feet in a single line.

EXTRA FINE VARIETIES

Afterglow. Violet-blue.

America. Striped brilliant carmine-red over white.

Apple Blossom. Banner lovely bright rose; wings creamy blush.

Asta Ohn. The best lavender Spencer; exquisite rosy lavender tinged mauve.

Aurora. Striped bright orange-rose on white.

Countess. The original grand pink Spencer.

Florence Nightingale. Beautiful lavender.

George Herbert. Salmon-rose.

Helen Lewis. Very large fine orange-rose, wings orange-salmon.

Hercules. The giant among the Spencers. Immense flowers of clear rose-pink.

King Edward VII. Bright crimson-scarlet. A fine variety.

King White. A flower of perfect finish in every detail and of glistening immaculate whiteness.

Othello. Rich, deep maroon.

Martha Washington. A lovely blush white veiled with rosy pink deepening into a Tyrian rose.

Robert Suydenham. Glowing orange throughout. A magnificent and distinct color. Extra fine in every way.

Vermillion Brilliant. Scarlet throughout.

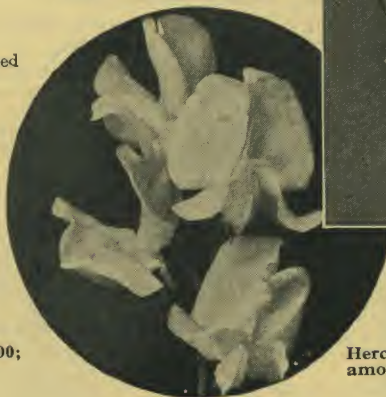
Any of the above varieties, per pkt., 10c; oz., 30c; ¼ lb., \$1.00; 1 lb., \$3.00, postpaid.

PRIZE MIXTURE OF SPENCER SWEET PEAS

This beautiful mixture contains 75 varieties of Spencers which are representative of all the hundreds of varieties in existence. It includes all the best standard varieties and all the latest novelties. Per pkt., 10c; per oz., 25c; ¼ lb., 90c; 1 lb., \$2.75, postpaid.



Aurora Sweet Pea
Striped bright orange



Hercules—The giant
among the Spencers

SOW ELLIOTT'S LAWN SEED THIS SPRING

Springdale Velvet Lawn Seed

Composed of five different grasses which are at their best during different seasons of the year, and which are all high grade, fine leaved, dwarf grasses, used extensively in the making of putting-greens and fair-greens on several of the finest golf-courses in the country.

Our landscape department used this seed on extensive lawns on the finest private estates and has found that it produces a finer and harder lawn than any other mixture.

We have sold immense quantities of this mixture to thousands of our customers in every state in the Union and in Canada, and we have received testimonials from everywhere commenting on its excellence.

This Lawn Seed Mixture is one of our own specialties, developed to its present state of perfection through practical experience of eminent landscape architects.

To bring this excellent mixture in reach of everybody we offer it at a price far less than the wholesale price of the grasses contained in it warrants.

Sow 1 lb. per plot of 15 to 20 feet; 125 lbs. per acre. Per lb., 50c; 5 lbs., \$2.25; 10 lbs., \$4.25; bushel (20 lbs.), \$8.00.

Springdale Shady Lawn Seed

This is a combination of fine-leaved evergreen varieties of grasses, which in their natural state are found growing in the woods. It will produce a dark green velvety turf in shady places. Per lb., 60c; 5 lbs., \$2.75; 10 lbs., \$5.00; 1 bushel (20 lbs.), \$10.00.

Elliott's Springdale Terrace Seed

This mixture is best suited for sowing on terraces, embankments, and hillsides. It is composed of grasses which will stand drought and exposure, thriving in shallow soil. The roots are long and spreading and will prevent soil from sliding and washing out during heavy rains. Per lb., 60c; 5 lbs., \$2.75; 10 lbs., \$5.00; bushel (20 lbs.), \$10.00.

White Clover for Lawns

Sow 8 to 10 lbs. per acre when sown alone; 4 lbs. with other grasses. Per lb., 80c; 10 lbs., \$7.50.



ELLIOTT'S Dahlia-Flowered Zinnias . . .

THE plant is striking and spectacular in appearance and distinctly bespeaks its vigor and sturdy growth, which reaches a height of from 3 to 4 feet. The large, magnificent blooms that greatly resemble Decorative Dahlias and average from 4 to 5 inches across are borne on strong stems, clear of foliage, which makes them very desirable for cut flowers as well as garden decoration. On the whole, it is a valuable acquisition.

Exquisite. By far the most pleasing of our collection. Truly dahlia-flowered as regards form and size. Color a beautiful Tyrian rose. Per pkt., 20c.

Crimson Monarch. By far the largest and best of the red shades. Flowers often 8 inches in diameter. Plants very vigorous. A marvelous production of extraordinary merit. Per pkt., 20c.

Scarlet Flame. A large, beautiful, bright scarlet, with a delightful blending of orange throughout the petals. Per pkt., 20c.

Old Rose. This is adequately described by its name, as it is of the real old rose shade; it is large, and for charm and beauty we consider it ranks next to Exquisite. Per pkt., 20c.

Golden State. A very rich orange-yellow (cadmium). Yellow in the bud, turning to an attractive orange when in full bloom. Per pkt., 20c.

Giant Attraction. A distinct shade of brick red (spectrum red) which carries its color well from the bud, and forms into an immense ball of color when in full bloom. Per pkt., 20c.

Lemon Beauty. This is next to Crimson Monarch in size and form. It may be described as a golden yellow on brown. Decidedly a pastel shade, and should be in every collection. (New.) Per pkt., 20c.

Purple Prince. A fine, deep purple (rhodanthé purple), large and well formed. New. Per pkt., 20c.

Meteor. A rich, glowing deep red and the darkest of all the red shades. Fine form, with extra large petals. Very large and producing more flowers than other reds. Per pkt., 20c.

Polar Bear. A very large pure white; the best white yet seen in Zinnias. It is of true dahlia form. Per pkt., 25c.

Dream. A fine deep lavender, turning to purple as the flower ages. It retains its fine color until the end. A new, desirable shade in Zinnias. Per pkt., 20c.

Oriole. We consider this the most beautiful of its class. It is an immense orange and gold bicolor, changing slightly as it ages, but at all times worthy of the beautiful bird for which it is named. Seed very scarce. Per pkt., 20c.

Special Mixture. A well blended mixture of fine colors. Per pkt., 15c; ¼ oz., \$1.25.

Picotee Type Zinnias

Golden Pheasant. Gold ground tipped with maroon. Per pkt., 20c.

Choice Mixed Colors. Ranging from white to scarlet and including all new varieties. Per pkt., 20c.

Picotee Zinnia

Verbena Hybrida Grandiflora



Verbena, Mammoth Strain

The evolution of small flowers into giant bloom is one of the botanical marvels of our age. The pure white center of the Verbena gives a distinction that lingers in the mind. This large variety is particularly enjoyed. The various colors on the wide border give every opportunity to select those shades most pleasing to the individual taste.

Pink.	Scarlet.	Yellow.
Purple.	White.	Auricula-Eyed.
All Colors. Mixed.		

Any of the above, 15c per pkt.

Verbena Hybrida Grandiflora

Etna. Large trusses of intense Paul Crampbell geranium-red with a small creamy yellow eye. The individual florets are over one inch in diameter. Per pkt., 25c.

Luminosa (New). Gigantic blooms of luminous flame-pink toning to softer shades of salmon, flesh and coral, a most beautiful and indescribable color. Per pkt., 25c.



Dahlia Flowered Zinnias



ELLIOTT NURSERY COMPANY

PITTSBURGH, PENNSYLVANIA

Magee Building, 336 Fourth Ave.

Gladioli • Continued

Louise. Very refined color combination of orchid-lavender with deeper blotch in throat. Strong stems. \$1 for 12, \$7 for 100.

Maidenblush. Superb light pink; flowers well placed on tall, slender stem; extra florist variety and the easiest and earliest forcer, oftentimes producing two and three spikes to the bulb. 65 cts. for 12, \$4.75 for 100.

Mary Pickford. Lovely cream-white with sulphur-yellow throat. A superb variety. 90 cts. for 12, \$6.50 for 100.

Ming Toy. Showy deep buff with yellow throat; large flowers on tall, strong stem; very pleasing variety. \$1.20 for 12, \$8.00 per 100.

Mona Lisa. Palest rose-pink, almost blush-white, pure self-color; many ruffled flowers open at a time; a splendid variety. \$1 for 12, \$7 for 100.

Mrs. Francis King. A striking shade of salmon-scarlet or flame scarlet. An old favorite of unusual merit. 70 cts. for 12, \$5 for 100.

Mrs. Frank Pendleton. Deep rose-pink shading to pale pink in throat, large, bright crimson blotches on lower petals, giving it a striking appearance; tall vigorous grower; extra cut flower. 70 cts. for 12, \$5 for 100.

Mrs. H. E. Bothin. Geranium pink tinted salmon with flaming scarlet center; a very striking color combination. Heavily ruffled flowers on strong stems. \$1 for 12, \$7 for 100.

Mrs. Leon Douglas. Unusually distinctive spikes of blooms. Color, begonia rose and scarlet. Exquisite in flower baskets tied with colored ribbon. \$1.75 for 12, \$12 for 100.

Peace. Immense pure white flowers feathered with carmine on lower petals. A very beautiful variety. 70 cts. for 12, \$5 for 100.

Pink Wonder. La France pink shading to pale pink in the throat with yellow reflex at the base of the lower petals; immensely large, wide open flowers on strong stem; a real beauty. \$1.20 for 12, \$8 for 100.

Purple Glory. Deepest velvety maroon with almost black blotches; large, ruffled flowers on very tall, sturdy stems; a real giant in all respects. \$1.50 for 12, \$10 for 100.

Rose Ash. Old rose overlaid and blended with pink and red, giving the color of ashes of roses, hence its name; large flowers on tall, strong spikes; very attractive. \$1.10 for 12, \$7.50 for 100.

Rose Glory. Purest rose pink with deeper throat; splendidly ruffled flowers on good spike. 90 cts. for 12, \$6.50 for 100.

Scarlet Wonder. Purest deep scarlet; mammoth flowers, many open at a time on tall, stiff stems; a real giant. \$1.75 for 12, \$12 for 100.

Sheila. A light salmon; large flowers on tall, erect stems. Very early. \$1.10 for 12, \$7.50 for 100.

Souvenir. Purest golden yellow of all Gladioli; large, beautifully shaped flowers on tall, slender stem. \$1 for 12, \$7 for 100.



Mrs. H. E. Bothin



Evelyn Kirtland

Gladioli may be planted as early as . . .

danger of frost has passed and after the ground has become warm. This time will vary in different localities. One will be safe to plant at the time the petals fall from the fruit tree blossoms.

If a succession of bloom is desired, plant the bulbs at intervals of one week to ten days apart, until about the middle of June. Bulbs should be planted about four inches deep and from six to eight inches apart, depending upon the space available.

A full exposure to the sun is best. It is not well to plant near buildings, under trees or shrubbery where they will be shaded. "Glads" may be planted in front of shrubbery, etc., if they are set far enough away so the roots of the shrubs will not rob the bulbs of the necessary moisture and nourishment.

Any soil that will produce vegetables, or a good growth of grass or weeds, will grow good "Glads." Work the soil to a depth of about eight inches until it is fine and mellow.

Artificial fertilizers may be used if desired, but they should be used sparingly. Bone meal or a good potato fertilizer may be used. If stable manure is utilized, only that of WELL ROTTED character should be used. And all fertilizers should be thoroughly mixed with the soil.

Cut the flower spike when the first bloom has just opened. The best time to cut bloom is in early morning or in the evening when the sun's rays are not intense. And when cutting, leave at least four perfect leaves on the plant to mature the bulb.

ROSES

Most Desired of All Flowers



THE favorite flower for garden specializing is the Rose. We need not go into the reason for this; it is fundamental and deeply ingrained in the spirit of man. It suffices to say that the Rose is considered the most beautiful of all flowers and is most eagerly desired in gardens.

Besides the enjoyment one has directly from growing and having the flowers themselves, it is a delightful hobby and a fascinating pastime to learn to know the Rose family, and to associate oneself with others who delight in this phase of gardening. There are many charming and informative books on the subject and most gardening magazines give largely of their space and editorial effort to Roses. Two very large and powerful societies devoted to the Rose, the National Rose Society of England, and the American Rose Society, through their publications and activities, are spreading information and assistance throughout the world to all who would enjoy this marvelous flower to the fullest degree.

In fact, it is not only pleasant in itself, but it is becoming quite fashionable to grow Roses and to be able to talk intelligently about them. It is quite as energetic and entertaining as playing golf, and the results from the time and money spent are much more tangible. From it, too, comes a good-humored philosophical contentment in consequence of the genuine good health engendered by reasonable and pleasurable activity out-of-doors.

The Rose family is very large. It includes plants widely different in growth and blooming quality. For garden use, they may be roughly classified as Shrubs, Climbers, Bedding Roses, with, perhaps, a few miscellaneous varieties.



Radiance Rose

Tea and Hybrid Tea Roses

These Roses are known as the monthly Roses. They are generally planted for cut flowers in the garden and may be relied upon to produce splendid bloom from June until freezing weather. Strong, 2-year-old, field-grown, potted plants, \$1 each, \$10 for 12, \$75 per 100, except where noted.

Columbia. An old favorite. The blooms are very heavy, double, and bright, light pink, deepening in the sunlight as they open.

Duchess of Wellington. Lovely, long copper-yellow buds which open to very large, semi-double flowers of pale cream.

Gruss an Teplitz. Strong, shrubby plants suitable for borders and backgrounds in the Rose-garden, covered continuously with drooping clusters of medium-sized, intensely fragrant Roses of rich velvety crimson.

Hadley. A splendid little bush bearing glorious dark red blooms on long, strong stems.

Except Roses—No garden flowers of any importance . . .



Columbia Rose

may be had in bloom from May till December, but to have Roses in the garden after the normal June flowering period we must plant Hybrid Teas. They are never very large bushes, seldom over two feet high, and do not look well planted singly, and most likely will not thrive. If you want only a few plants for an occasional flower, plant them in a row in the vegetable-garden and hoe and cultivate them like cabbages and turnips; but if you want a lot of fine flowers, give them a little garden, or space to themselves, with rich soil; plant them carefully and see that they never lack protection from their enemies and do not suffer from drought and lack of hoeing. Cared for thus, they will bloom gloriously about ten weeks after planting and continue until freezing weather kills the buds.

* * * *Tastes differ so much* and conditions vary from garden to garden so radically that it is difficult to recommend special varieties. Not all do equally well. Some are very shy bloomers; some are naturally small, weak plants; but all of them have some virtue which has made them admired and desirable. We recommend that you pick out those you like from the written descriptions, do the best you can for them, and if certain ones do not please you, throw them away and try others. *Roses are so inexpensive* that even the poorest

We have found through years of experience that 2-year field grown roses, potted for delivery, give best results

Jonkheer J. L. Mock. A favorite old-time variety with enormous dark pink buds, opening to very large, very double flowers which are pale pink inside and almost crimson on the outside.

Kaiserin Auguste Viktoria. An old and very popular white Rose whose flowers are the most perfectly formed of any grown.

Killarney. A few years ago the most popular Rose in the world because of its long, slender, brilliant pink buds and widespread semi-double flowers.

Killarney White. Exactly like Killarney except that the flowers are pure snow-white.

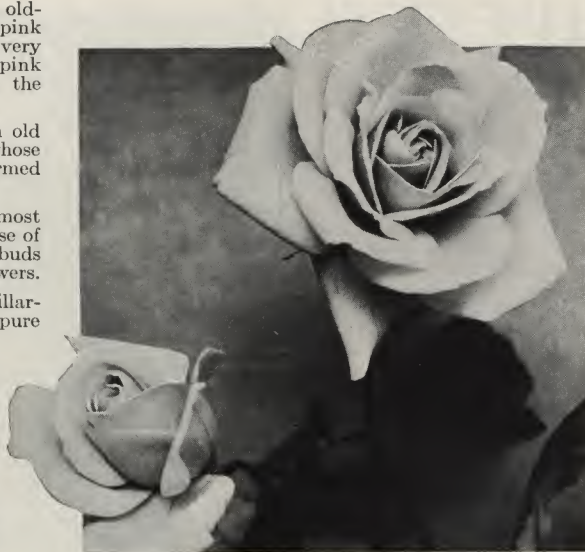
Los Angeles. Generally considered one of the most beautiful Roses ever grown. Flowers are pale flesh-pink, illumined at the base with shining golden lights and stained with rose and amber.

Miss Lolita Armour. Handsome, globular flowers with many petals of soft golden salmon, tinged with rose and yellow. A peculiar and very attractive color combination.

Mme. Butterfly. Bright pink, apricot and gold. Plant is strong, throwing up big branching sprays of bloom.

Mme. Edouard Herriot. Most sensational in its brilliant copper-red color, paling as it opens to shining strawberry-pink. One of the most striking Roses ever grown and still very popular.

Mrs. Aaron Ward. A vigorous, low-growing bush with glossy, holly-like foliage, small, frilled buds, and very double, open flowers of apricot-pink and cream. Has long been one of the most popular and widely grown Roses in the garden.



Ophelia

Ophelia. A good deal like Mme. Butterfly but much lighter. In some seasons it is almost white, with just a hint of pink and gold at the base of the petals. It is an extremely popular variety.

Radiance. Perhaps the strongest-growing of the Hybrid Tea class and extremely free-flowering. Blooms are bright pink, globular, and almost fully double. Reports from all over the United States place Radiance first in desirability.

Red Radiance. Exactly like Radiance in habit and blooming quality, but the flowers are bright cherry-red instead of pink.

Red-Letter Day. A picturesque shrub, possibly 2½ to 3 feet high, bearing large, starry, single flowers of pleasing scarlet-crimson. An extremely decorative variety in the garden, especially if planted against an evergreen hedge where its brilliant color is seen to best advantage.

Souvenir de Claudius Pernet. A clear light yellow Rose which has been extremely popular in the past few years. The plant is very satisfactory and the foliage especially fine.

Sunburst. An old-time pale yellow Rose with a slightly deeper center.

Willowmere. Beautifully formed flowers of bright coral-pink, illumined with gold and yellow at the center. This is the best variety to grow if Los Angeles fails. They are not exactly alike but Willowmere is generally easier to grow.

plant more than pays for itself by the blooms it produces the first season. And, besides, the interested gardener always wants to try new and different things each year.

* * * The patient amateur will find the Hybrid Tea roses especially interesting to experiment with. Beginning with the dependable sorts, he can keep on trying among the hundreds of varieties until he finds such as will give remarkable results in his own garden. The element of chance, and the exquisite beauty of the blooms when they come, lend fascination to these adventures in the growing of Hybrid Teas.

* * * Of the Roses that are almost *certain to do well*, we recommend a very short list: Gruss an Teplitz, Mme. Butterfly, Ophelia, Mrs. Aaron Ward, Radiance, Red Radiance, and Willowmere. These are not the best Roses by any means; they are merely the easiest "doers" and, in general, succeed where others fail. Of those that we admire most for their extreme beauty or fragrance, we suggest: Jonkheer J. L. Mock, Kaiserin Auguste Viktoria, Lady Alice Stanley, Los Angeles, Mme. Butterfly, Mme. Edouard Herriot, Willowmere, and William F. Dreer.



SPECIAL OFFER

The Best Six Hybrid Tea Roses

Representing those most easy to grow and most popular with rose lovers. A very low price for our first quality plants.

Los Angeles
Souv. de Claudius Pernet
Mrs. Aaron Ward

Red Radiance
Pink Radiance
Mme. Butterfly

1 each \$4⁷⁵
(6 in all)

2 each \$9⁰⁰
(12 in all)



For the price of a dozen hothouse roses you can have roses galore practically all summer

HYBRID PERPETUAL ROSES

The Oldtime Favorite June Roses

BEFORE the Hybrid Teas were created, the most popular Roses were known as Hybrid Perpetuals. They are extremely beautiful, with very large flowers on quite large bushes, but most of them bloom in June only, or have only an occasional flower afterward. Because they are so extremely handsome, and because they withstand cold weather much better than Hybrid Teas, they are still grown in the colder parts of the country, and some Rose enthusiasts prefer them to any other type. We have assembled a fair collection of these gorgeous Roses and recommend them. They should be grown in beds, the same as Hybrid Teas, but they need a little more space to develop.

Anna de Diesbach. Very double; medium size; dark rose-pink.

Captain Christy. Dwarf, with very large peach-pink flowers tinted with silver.

Captain Hayward. Lovely crimson buds opening to very large, semi-double, bright red flowers of delicious fragrance. Blooms almost continuously.

Clio. A very strong-growing, spiny plant with round, heavy buds and extremely double flowers of very light pink and white.

Frau Karl Druschki. The most popular white Rose grown. Its flowers are beautifully formed and freely produced from June until frost.

General Jacqueminot. Bright red; semi-double. Valued chiefly for sentimental associations.

George Arends. Very large, lovely flowers of the Frau Karl Druschki type and the softest pink imaginable. One of the really fine Hybrid Perpetuals which no garden can do without.

Magna Charta. An old timer with brilliant pink, cup-shaped blooms of delicious fragrance.

Mme. Gabriel Luizet. A somewhat similar variety, a little lighter in color.

Mrs. John Laing. A tall, almost thornless variety, with cup-shaped, double flowers of soft flesh-pink. It blooms steadily from June on.

Paul Neyron. Very bushy plants with gigantic double flowers of wonderful, old-rose pink. Blooms more or less all season.

Prince Camille De Rohan. Only moderately vigorous, with rather small, intensely dark purple-red flowers of delicious fragrance.

Ulrich Brunner. Very vigorous and free-flowering, covered in season with enormous purple-red flowers of great brilliance.



Frau Karl Druschki

PRICES. Strong, 2-year, field-grown, potted plants, \$1 each, \$10 for 12, \$75 for 100.

It is not exaggerating to say . . .

that, of all the plants possible to grow in this northern climate, there is none more useful and none more splendid in the flower-garden than Climbing Roses.

* * * *The Climbing Roses* may be loosely grouped in two classes: those with small flowers in giant clusters, like American Pillar, Aviateur Bleriot, Excelsa, Hiawatha, Dorothy Perkins, Crimson Rambler, Lady Gay, and White Dorothy; and those with large flowers, sometimes borne singly, but



Gruss An Teplitz

generally in long-stemmed clusters, like Climbing American Beauty, Dr. W. Van Fleet, Gardenia, Mary Wallace, Paul's Scarlet Climber, Silver Moon, and Tausendschon.

The latter class is more generally favored nowadays, but they have not superseded the informal

gracefulness of the earlier type as yet. *Nothing is sweeter than a rose-arbor covered with the deliciously pink Dorothy Perkins, mingled with a few White Dorothy; and there is still no more dazzling display than a husky, healthy bush of Hiawatha.*

* * * *These small-flowered types* are best for twining along fences or over arbors because of their long, pliant canes. The bright yellow and orange Aviateur Bleriot is especially lovely treated in this fashion. Excelsa will make a beautiful rosy red fence or hedge, and Lady Gay, which is much like Dorothy Perkins, will make an exquisite arch or gateway.

* * * *Because of the great vigor* of all these Climbers, they are likely to get unmanageable and out of bounds within a few years unless they are kept cut back quite ruthlessly. The small-flowered varieties mentioned should not be permitted to retain any branch more than two years old. Which means that each summer, just as soon as they have finished flowering, the wood which has borne flowers should be cut away to the base of the plant, and new, strong, green canes trained up for next year's bloom.

With some varieties of roses it is best to renew them each year which really is not expensive



CLIMBING ROSES

American Pillar. Light red buds and brilliant pink, single flowers in tremendous clusters. A very strong-growing, glossy-leaved plant. One of the most popular and generally satisfactory Climbing Roses. Very valuable for landscape effects. 75 cts. each, \$7.50 for 12.

Aviateur Bleriot. Very thorny and wiry, suitable for pillars, low arches, or fences. Flowers orange and apricot, paling white as they open. One of the best yellow Climbing Roses. \$1 each, \$10 for 12.

Climbing American Beauty. A very large Rose of unique, brilliant purple-erimson and deliciously fragrant. The plant is not very vigorous but will reach 10 to 12 feet easily. 75 cts. each, \$7.50 for 12.

Crimson Rambler. An old and one-time extremely popular small-flowered Climber of brilliant scarlet-red. Very strong, coarse growth which will reach 20 to 30 feet in a season. 60 cts. each, \$6 for 12.

Dorothy Perkins. One of the most charming small-flowered Climbers, blooming in tremendous clusters of bright, glowing pink. The plant is extremely vigorous and very wiry, so that it can be trained into almost any form or used for any purpose. 60 cts. each, \$6 for 12.

*** As a general rule, the *large-flowered Climbing Roses* are not quite as rampant as those mentioned, but most of them are strong enough to cover any space, providing they are not severely pruned. In fact, it is just as well to leave some of the old wood on them from year to year, even if it is necessary to cut out some of the new shoots to keep them under control. Such splendid Roses as Dr. W. Van Fleet and Mary Wallace seem to produce better flowers from the older wood than on the new shoots, and sometimes bloom in the autumn.

*** While *Roses for cutting* are generally gathered from the Everblooming or Hybrid Teas, most of the Climbers furnish an abundance of lovely, long-stemmed flowers; and these new, large-flowered Climbers have blooms just as exquisitely fine as the best Hybrid Teas which you buy in the flower shops.

*** The *Hardy Climbing roses* are of great importance in most of America. By their habit and vigor they provide many more square feet per plant of rose exposure than may be obtained in any other class, and all this exposure is a great bloom display in early summer. Trained over a home doorway, sprawling over stone piles or slopes, hanging along the fences they beautify, swinging on trellises or arbors, tied against posts or pillars, permitted to form into a graceful shrub or to mass in a hedge—anywhere or everywhere that a little rain and sun will let them live in any soil that will grow corn, they grow and do for the planter what no other rose can do.

Dr. W. Van Fleet. Very strong-growing, thorny plant with rich, glossy foliage, bearing large, pale pink flowers of exquisite form on strong stems, suitable for cutting. The most popular hardy Climbing Rose in the country. 75 cts. each, \$7.50 for 12.

Excelsa. Very similar to Dorothy Perkins in habit, except the flowers are bright rosy red. At one time largely planted to replace Crimson Rambler. 60 cts. each, \$6 for 12.

Gardenia. A strong-growing Climber with very beautiful glossy foliage and large golden yellow buds which open to attractive, double, cream-white flowers. One of the finest of the very few hardy yellow Climbing Roses. 60 cts. each, \$6 for 12.

Hiawatha. A lusty, wiry plant of great vigor, bearing large heads of single, bright crimson flowers with white centers and a ring of golden stamens. The general effect is even more dazzling than Crimson Rambler or Paul's Scarlet Climber. 60 cts. each, \$6 for 12.

Lady Gay. Indistinguishable from Dorothy Perkins in habit and bloom, but occasionally produces a cluster or two of flowers in the autumn. 60 cts. each, \$6 for 12.

Mary Wallace. Bright golden pink flowers of great size and lovely form. Especially desirable for cutting. Plant is strong, with beautiful, healthy foliage. Sometimes it blooms in autumn. \$1 each, \$10 for 12.

Paul's Scarlet Climber. A moderately growing Climber reaching 8 to 10 feet. Covered in mid-summer with a blaze of brilliant scarlet flowers of excellent size and form. Generally considered the reddest Rose in cultivation. \$1 each, \$10 for 12.

Silver Moon. A rampant climber with large, glossy foliage, bearing profusely long, creamy yellow buds which open into flat, almost single flowers of purest white, illumined with large centers of golden stamens. 75 cts. each, \$7.50 for 12.

Tausendschon. A stiff-growing almost thornless Climber of moderate vigor, bearing large clusters of medium-sized flowers which shade from cream-white to bright pink. A very popular and attractive early-flowering variety. 75 cts. each, \$7.50 for 12.

White Dorothy. Exactly like Lady Gay and Dorothy Perkins except that the flowers are pure white. Has the same wiry habit of growth. 60 cts. each, \$6 for 12.

Baby Rambler Roses

Crimson Baby Rambler. The original of the group. Small flowers, brilliant scarlet, practically all summer. Fine for edging the rose bed on account of very short, close growth. 75 cts. each, \$7.50 for 12.



Dorothy Perkins

Climbing roses are ideal for sprawling over slopes and walls

RUGOSA ROSES

These are much used in landscape work, their heavy wood and shrubby formation making them especially valuable for hedges and heavy borders, or in mixed shrubby groups. The lustrous, dark green foliage is usually corrugated and is disease-resistant. Perfectly hardy.

Blanc Double de Coubert. One of the best Rugosa types. The blooms are often 4 to 5 inches in diameter. Semi-double; pure white in color; attractively fragrant. \$1 each, \$10 for 12.

Conrad F. Meyer. When fully opened the blooms are clear silvery rose; they possess a fragrance which is deliciously penetrating. \$1 each, \$10 for 12.

Rugosa Alba. Originally imported from Japan. Pure white flowers with five petals, highly scented, followed later by pretty berries. \$1 each, \$10 for 12.

Rugosa Rubra. Forms an upright shrub, with spreading branches densely covered with spines and prickles. The leaves are wrinkled, dark, lustrous green above, lighter beneath. The blooms are purplish red, and ordinarily 3 inches or more across. They are followed by bright red fruits which cling to the bush a long time. 75 cts. each, \$7.50 for 12.

Miscellaneous Roses

Two gorgeous, yellow-flowering shrubs are included in the miscellaneous Roses—Harrison's Yellow and Hugonis. The former is a familiar farmyard shrub, common in all old gardens, and, without doubt, the finest hardy yellow Rose. It spreads very rapidly and in a few years one can have a great bush of it or make a hedge of it. Hugonis is less beautiful but much earlier and valuable for its early color.

Rosa Spinosissima
—Scotch Rose



Other useful shrub Roses are the Scotch Roses, some of which look like little green cushions studded with starry flowers. They are seldom seen nowadays, but used to be very popular.

Harrison's Yellow. Bright golden yellow, semi-double flowers completely cover the sturdy plant in spring. A splendid variety. \$1 each, \$10 for 12.

Hugonis (The Golden Rose of China). A natural species with single, yellow, fragrant flowers. The first rose to bloom. \$1.50 each, \$15 for 12.

Persian Yellow. An Australian Briar Rose, which is very popular because of its splendid golden yellow color. Although the flowers are only medium in size they are extremely full. \$1 each, \$10 for 12.

Setigera (Prairie Rose). Large, single flowers of rose pink. This is a Native or "Wild" Rose that is very useful for massing in hillside brambles, as borders to wildwood drives, as filling for dead corners, and among shrubs, as well as for single specimens. Also used for trailing over fences and trellises. 60 cts. each, \$6 for 12.

Spinosissima (Scotch Rose). Flowers are borne singly but are closely arranged along the stems. Ordinarily white, they are occasionally a light pink or yellow. The blooms are followed by black fruit. This Rose is considered the best hardy substitute for the matchless Cherokee Rose of the South. \$1 each, \$10 for 12.

Rubiginosa (Sweetbrier Rose). The single, bright pink flowers are borne in small clusters. The foliage is blue-green, tinged with purplish red. 60 cts. each, \$6 for 12.

Moss Roses

Moss Roses are quite similar in their requirements to Hybrid Perpetual and are exquisitely lovely, with sturdy buds encased in a mossy envelope of fragrant green.

Blanche Moreau. One of the most generally satisfactory of the Moss tribe. The buds are quite large, pure white, and heavily clustered with moss. \$1 each, \$10 for 12.

Crested Moss. A strong-growing variety with large, brilliant pink buds, surmounted by a hood of feathery moss. \$1 each, \$10 for 12.

Salet. Bright pink buds, well mossed and very attractive. This variety sometimes produces a second bloom in autumn. \$1 each, \$10 for 12.



Rugosa Roses for Hedges and Borders

How to Plant and Grow Roses Successfully

Roses require a plentiful supply of organic matter in the soil and thorough drainage. An improvement in both soil conditions and drainage can be gained by proper preparation of the beds. Of course, the rose bed should not be located in a place where the surface drainage is bad. The water should be made to drain away from, rather than toward the beds.

Excavating the bed to a depth of three feet is none too deep. At this depth a layer of stones will provide drainage when it is needed. Filling the bed in layers of manure, then dirt, then manure, until the bed is filled, allowing for a settle, will provide a deep fertile soil which the roses will respond to by producing a rich growth and many flowers. Roses like a medium heavy soil.

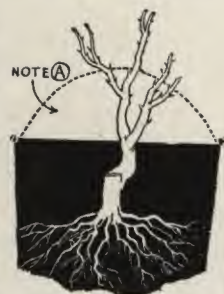
The manner of planting the rose is the same as planting a shrub but they are pruned differently. All grafted roses should be planted deep enough to bring the joint between the root stock and top at least 3 inches below the surface of the ground. Unless this is done the strong sturdy root is liable to send up a shoot which, if not cut off, will flourish and cause the grafted top to die.

The pruning of roses for planting differs according to the type of rose planted. Cut back the weaker growth. When planting in the fall, the dormant rose should be cut back about one-half its length. Prune again in the spring, leaving but 2 or 3 stems with 4 or 5 buds on each stem. Cut back spring planted roses to two or three stems with four or five buds on each.

Note A: Fall planted roses can be protected by mounding up the dirt around them and covering the ground about with litter to prevent alternate freezing and thawing.



Planted wrong.
Not deep enough,
roots bunched.



Planted right. Roots
spread out, deep
enough.

All of the roses on this page are desirable for planting right in the border with other shrubs

ELLIOTT'S Root-Balled EVERGREENS . .

Sturdy, Well-Grown Trees for Year 'Round Effects

THE beauty of the well planted home grounds is carried through the entire year by the wise use of Evergreens. The beautiful foliage of Evergreens contrasts pleasingly with the colorful bloom of shrubs throughout the blossoming season, and this foliage continues to give life and beauty to the planting when the shrubs have been denuded of leaf and flower and the planting would otherwise have a dead appearance.

Evergreens of different shapes and habits of growth offer varieties suited for all purposes and all places. For foundation plantings, lawn and garden specimens, corner clumps, accent markers, formal gardens, landscape effects and shelter belts, Evergreens are indispensable.

The following lists describe all of the better *Pyramidal Arborvitae* varieties for all purposes, and descriptions have been arranged to make your selections easy.

If Evergreens are to grow properly when you transplant them into the home grounds, they should have been moved several times in the nursery. Then in place of a few coarse roots they would naturally have, there will be a small, compact cluster of fine rootlets, which are easily dug without injury. These little rootlets enable the tree to adapt itself readily when it has been moved. We grow all our own Evergreens on the finest soil obtainable for sturdy growth.



Globe Arborvitae

Elliott's Evergreens are dug with a ball of earth about the roots and are carefully packed with balled roots tightly sewed in burlap. This protects the roots so that the trees reach you in splendid condition and if you plant at once and according to our directions there is little fear of loss.



Pyramidal Arborvitae

Arborvitae • Thuja

Boothii (Booth's Arborvitae). A low, round evergreen about two feet high, like a bright green cushion. Fine for window boxes or foundation planting. 18 in., \$3 each.

Globosa (Globe Arborvitae). A dense, low, natural globe. Gray green in color. 15 to 18 in., \$3 each; 18 to 24 in., \$4 each.

Occidentalis (Little Gem). Extremely dwarf, rare and interesting. A "gem" in any collection. Compact, globular, with dark green foliage. Especially adapted for rockeries. 12 to 15 in., \$3.50 each.

Occidentalis (American Arborvitae; White Cedar). Evergreen, compact, tall, spire-like. 18 to 24 in., \$2 each; 30 to 36 in., \$3 each; 36 to 48 in., \$4.50 each.

Occidentalis douglasii pyramidalis (Douglas Arborvitae). Broad, bushy growth with slender branches and bright yellow foliage. One of the hardiest. 18 to 24 in., \$3 each.

Occidentalis hoveyi (Hovey's Arborvitae). Brilliant golden color that harmonizes with all other types and is conspicuous against either dark or light backgrounds. A beautiful small evergreen that is valuable for foundation planting beneath the house windows or as a medium height filler between columnar trees. 18 in., \$3 each; 24 in., \$3.50 each.

Occidentalis Lutea (Geo. Peabody's Arborvitae). A moderate upright grower, the golden tinge diffusing itself deeply into the foliage. Very effective for color contrast. 18 to 24 in., \$3.50 each; 24 to 30 in., \$4.50 each.

Occidentalis pyramidalis (American Pyramidal Arborvitae). Compact, pyramidal; branches short and densely covered with bright green foliage. 18 to 24 in., \$3 each; 24 to 36 in., \$4.50 each.



Arbovitae, Junipers, Spruce and Yew in a pleasing foundation planting. The ground cover is Pachysandra

Elliott's Evergreens will reach you in the best of condition for planting



Hovey's Arborvitae

Arborvitae • Thuja, Continued

Occidentalis riversi (Rivers Arborvitae). Similar to Pyramidal Arborvitae but foliage is a bright yellowish green. 18 to 24 in., \$3 each; 24 to 36 in., \$4.50 each.

Occidentalis rosenthali (Rosenthal Arborvitae). Narrow and compact, with very dark, lustrous foliage. Has pleasing columnar shape. 18 to 24 in., \$4 each; 24 to 30 in., \$5 each.

Occidentalis wareana (Ware Arborvitae). The foliage is a beautiful dark, grayish green, tipped with warm bronze. The tree makes a pleasing, symmetrical growth. 15 to 18 in., \$2.50 each; 18 to 24 in., \$3 each.

Fir

The true Firs belong to the group botanically known as *Abies*. To avoid confusion we list both the White Fir and Douglas Fir under the heading of Fir, although the latter belongs to the group *Pseudotsuga*.

Concolor (White Fir). About the most dependable Fir. Cones 3 to 5 inches long; light bluish green leaves. 18 to 24 in., \$6 each; 30 to 36 in., \$9 each.

Pseudotsuga Douglasi (Douglas Fir; Douglas Spruce). A well known giant forest type tree of the Pacific Northwest. Foliage is dark bluish green; bears pendulous cones 3 to 4 inches long. 2½ to 3 ft., \$5 each.



Abies Concolor—White Fir

Chamaecyparis • Retinospora

Filifera (Thread-Branch Retinospora). A broad and bushy evergreen with dark green, pendulous thread-like foliage. Useful for both group planting and specimens. 18 to 24 in., \$3.50 each; 30 to 36 in., \$5 each.

Filifera aurea (Golden Thread-Branch Retinospora). Golden-foliaged form of the above variety. 18 to 24 in., \$5 each; 24 to 30 in., \$6 each.

Pisifera plumosa (Plumed Cypress). Small, dense tree of conical outline, with bright green foliage. 18 to 24 in., \$3.50 each; 24 to 30 in., \$4.50 each.

Pisifera plumosa aurea (Golden Plumed Cypress). The terminal growth and foliage is bright golden yellow. 18 to 24 in., \$3.50 each; 24 to 30 in., \$5 each.

Pisifera (Sawara Retinospora). Broadly tall in growth, with erect branches pendulous at tips. The feathery foliage is light green. 18 to 24 in., \$3.50 each; 24 to 30 in., \$4.50 each.



Juniperus Virginiana

Hemlock • Tsuga

Hemlock is the best evergreen for heavy shade, and both dependable and beautiful wherever used. Has lacy refined foliage close set and darkly lustrous, in gracefully drooping, rather flat fronds. Although capable of great height, it is best known as a moderate grower, adapted to severe pruning; used at corners, or as foundation planting or in formally sheared high hedges.

Caroliniana (Carolina Hemlock). A compact tree with dark foliage and considered by some to be superior to the northern Canada Hemlock. 18 to 24 in., \$4.50 each; 24 to 30 in., \$6 each.

Canadensis (Canadian Hemlock). A tall, graceful tree with spreading branches which form a pyramidal crown. The foliage is dark and glossy, with diminutive cones. Excellent for a hedge; will stand trimming. 30 to 36 in., \$5 each; 36 to 42 in., \$6.50 each.

Use Evergreens Liberally

because of their beautiful forms and attractive color in winter; but they should not be planted as shade trees close to the house. Deciduous trees, like Elms and Maples, are better in such situations, because they lose their foliage in autumn and do not darken the windows if planted nearby; but large Pines or Hemlocks are very gloomy if their heavy foliage shuts out the winter sunlight. Evergreens are disappointing in the midst of cities because of gas and smoke, but thrive vigorously where the air is pure.

*** *The Yews* are of imposing dignity, if allowed to grow naturally. They may be made to assume any form by judicious shearing; and the dark, almost black foliage is the most impressive of any tree we know. Frequently the very dark branches are enlivened by brilliant rose-red fruits like little gumdrops; and the yellow tips of the shoots in spring are more decorative than many flowers.

*** *The hardy Cypresses*, sometimes called Retinos-

poras, are, perhaps, next most valued for their texture and form. They are extremely formal and dignified, especially if properly clipped, and their color-range is infinitely varied, not only by the pigmentation of the foliage but by the interplay and inter-reflection of light among their dense, feathery branches.

*** Even more *rigid and soldier-like* are the Arborvitae, which duplicate in the evergreens somewhat the same exclamatory note which distinguishes the Lombardy Poplar, except that they are seldom so lofty, and have much solidity and permanence. Frequently, the Arborvitae are used for hedges because they can be easily kept within bounds, and are very resistant to unfavorable conditions.

*** *The dwarf or shrubby evergreens* are useful in the shrub planting to provide color, warmth, and foliage decoration during the bare months of winter. Many are so symmetrically shaped that they have distinct beauty of form—the Globe-shaped Arborvitae, for instance, and the graceful plumelike sprays of Pfizer's Juniper, and the spreading, upward-curving branches

Evergreens make a most satisfactory dooryard planting due to their year 'round beauty



Juniperus communis depressa—Prostrate Juniper

Juniperus • Juniper

Aurea (Golden Juniper). A low form with yellow foliage, seemingly solid. Probably the best yellow evergreen. 18 in., \$3 each.

Chinensis pfitzeriana (Pfitzer Juniper). This is unquestionably one of the finest evergreens in cultivation. It is particularly adapted for foundation plantings against the house, and for this purpose is better than almost any other evergreen. Planted by itself on the lawn it develops into a splendid specimen. It is an evergreen of the broad, bushy type with sweeping gray-green branchlets, and its form and color make it unusually valuable for planting with other types of evergreens for contrast. More and better effects can be secured by using this Juniper than from the use of any other similar hardy plant. 18 to 24 in. spread, \$4 each; 24 to 30 in. spread, \$6 each; 30 to 36 in. spread, \$7.50 each.

Communis depressa (Prostrate Juniper). The native Juniper of New England. Good for low screen or hedge planting, and for corner nooks. 18 in. spread, \$2.50 each.

Communis hibernica (Irish Juniper). A slender, compact form, much used in formal landscape plantings. Bluish green foliage. Makes a regular growth. 24 to 30 in., \$3 each.

Sabina (Savin Juniper). A vase-shaped, somewhat upright plant with deep green foliage. Valued for rockeries, groups and borders in combination with other low-growing evergreens. 18 to 24 in., \$3.50 each.



Pfitzer's Juniper

of the Dwarf Yew (*Taxus cuspidata brevifolia*). All of them are interesting for the texture of their foliage, which may be rough or velvety in appearance, and for its infinite range of soft refined color. In fact, as we come to appreciate the color effects which may be achieved by foliage alone, the various golden and silvery forms of the evergreens acquire greater popularity.

* * * *For formal effects*, nothing is superior. Certain evergreens are especially adapted for this purpose, but the shrub forms are equally useful for places which require less bold treatment, such as at the corners of formal beds, in the angles of low walls, or beside pools. In the rock garden, too, dwarf evergreens, such as the Savin Juniper, have a place for their rugged, naturalistic appearances, but, perhaps the greatest opportunity to display their permanent beauty in quantity is about the foundations of the house where they remain in good condition and appearance the year round and always give a neat, attractive finish to the place. In many such plantings small specimens of the large-growing evergreens are used. They are put in to achieve quick results, but must be dug out before they are really established, because they rapidly become too large for the place. It is much more satisfactory to use only the dwarf types in the first place, planting them a little closely at first, and removing the unnecessary ones as they begin to crowd each other. They seldom get too high. The most useful plants for this purpose are the Mugho Pine, variously colored forms of the Arborvitae, and for very special and rich effects, a few plants of the Dwarf Yew.

Juniperus • Continued

Virginiana (Red Cedar). Usually distinguished by its great number of branches densely covered with bronze-green foliage. Forms a tall tree of great beauty and hardiness. 30 to 36 in., \$4 each.

Virginiana glauca (Blue Virginia Cedar). A vigorous variety with silvery gray foliage; makes a splendid specimen tree. 2 feet, \$4.50 each; 3 feet \$7 each.

Pinus • Pine

Montana mughus (Mugho Pine). Makes a compact, spreading growth, generally assuming a globular form. Leaves are short, stiff and formal, thickly distributed in tufts over the branches in a crowded way somewhat similar to Austrian, with an equal depth and richness of color. Used in the foreground of foundation plantings and in pairs for punctuation. 12 to 15 in. spread, \$3 each; 18 in. spread \$4 each.

Nigra austriaca (Austrian Pine). Broadbased, heavily needled, massive; darkest and richest green of the Pines, silhouetting in inky blackness against the skyline. Quite densely and evenly branched, well furnished with attractive tufts of foliage, the new growth erect and silvery like candles set along the twigs. It is hardy, and vigorous in growth, although maintaining compactness. It must be used only in locations allowing tall growth and considerable spread. 2 to 3 ft., \$4 each; 3 to 4 ft., \$5.50 each.

Sylvestris (Scotch Pine). A desirable and popular screen tree that is very hardy. As a rule it grows taller than Austrian, with softer needles, but is of the same quick, strong growth. Silvery green foliage, and a hint of reddish brown in its bark and forming cones. 2 to 3 ft., \$3.50 each; 3 to 4 ft., \$5 each.



Hemlock—Tsuga

Spruce • Picea

Canadensis alba (White Spruce). Compact, pyramidal form of moderate growth. The leaves are aromatic and silvery gray in color. The tree attains a height of 25 to 50 feet. 2 to 2½ ft., \$3 each.

Excelsa (Norway Spruce). A tall, picturesque tree with sweeping, pendulous branches. Has light brown cones, 5 to 7 inches long. 2 to 2½ ft., \$3 each.

Pungens glauca (Colorado Spruce). A beautiful, hardy tree, native of Rocky Mountains. Very decorative because of its sea-green foliage and brown cones. 18 to 24 in., \$9 each; 3 ft., \$15 each.

Pungens kosteri (Koster's Blue Spruce). This is the bluest form obtainable. It makes a strong symmetrical growth and is much used for specimen trees, although it is more effective when used in combination with other evergreens. 4 ft., \$40 each; 5 ft., \$50 each.

Taxus • Yew

Canadensis (American Yew). A shrub-like evergreen with spreading, slender branches. Dark green leaves. 3 ft. 18 in., \$3.25 each.

Cuspidata (Japanese Yew). A dense shrub with dark, shiny green foliage, tawny yellow on the under side. Bright scarlet fruits ornament the tree each year. 15 to 18 in., \$3.50 each.

Cuspidata brevifolia (Dwarf Japanese Yew). This excellent Yew has spreading branches and short deep green leaves. An evergreen hedge plant without rival for hardiness and color. A favorite for city planting as it is almost unaffected by smoke and gas. 15 to 18 in., \$4 each.



An Attractive Planting of Spruce

BROADLEAF EVERGREENS

Evergreen Shrubs for Foliage and Flower

BECAUSE all the broad-leaved or flowering evergreen shrubs require a special kind of treatment, we have omitted them from the discussion thus far. There are no more lovely plants in creation than the Azaleas, Rhododendrons and others of their type, but to attempt to grow them under the same rough-and-tumble conditions that suffice for more usual things, is to invite failure from the start.

Given the proper conditions described on page 43, these flowers will be even finer in cultivation. There are no favorites; we cannot choose if we would. All are worthy, all are lovely, and beyond expression the noblest plants that we can grow in our gardens.



Azalea Hinodegiri

Azalea

Amoena (English Azalea). A low, bushy shrub with small green leaves, which change in Winter to a rich bronze. Great quantities of claret-purple flowers cover the plant in Spring for 2 or 3 weeks. 12 to 15 in., \$2.50 each.

Hinodegiri. Similar to *A. amoena* save that the flowers are bright crimson. 12 to 15 in., \$2.50 each.

Berberis • Barberry

Neuberti. Holly-shaped, dark grayish green leaves; spineless branches. Evergreen in the South, but only partially so in the North. 18 in., \$1 each.

Buxus • Box

Sempervirens suffruticosa (True Dwarf Boxwood). Quite extensively used for low hedges, as it is a dwarf, compact shrub with evergreen foliage. The leaves are a pleasing, bright, lustrous green. 5 to 7 inches \$4.50 for 12.



Dwarf Box

How to Plant Evergreens

- (1) Dig hole a foot larger and deeper than ball of earth. Provide good, loamy top soil to fill around ball.



- (2) SET TREE IN HOLE TRIFLE LOWER THAN IT STOOD IN NURSERY
- (3) FILL GOOD TOP SOIL UP AROUND BALL. PACK FIRMLY WITH FEET OR SETTLE BY FILLING HOLE WITH WATER
- (4) LOOSEN BURLAP AT TOP OF BALL AND ROLL BACK OR CUT OFF
- (5) FILL HOLE WITH SOIL. PACK FIRMLY AND LEAVE TOP OF GROUND COVERED WITH LOOSE EARTH, OR BETTER MULCH WITH STRAWY WELL ROTTED MANURE

Elliott's nursery-grown Evergreens are the easiest to transplant



Daphne—Garland Flower . Fragrant and Lovely

Daphne • Garland Flower

Cneorum (Rose Daphne). Leaves dark green and glossy above, glaucous beneath. Dwarf shrub of trailing habit. Bears small pink, fragrant blooms in numerous panicles. 8 to 10 in., \$1.50 each.

Ilex

Crenata (Japanese Holly). Occasionally used as a substitute for boxwood in cold situations, as it can stand temperatures below zero. Has dark, rich green leaves, and in late Fall is covered with shiny black berries; slow grower, but eventually attains a height of several feet. 12 to 15 in., \$2 each; 18 to 24 in., \$4 each.

Kalmia • Laurel

Latifolia (Mountain Laurel). This is one of the most attractive broad-leaved evergreens because of its splendid glossy green foliage and its masses of showy pink or rose colored flowers, which appear in profusion early in the Summer. The plants prefer a light, loose soil, free from lime, and



Kalmia

will grow in either shade or sun, but flower more freely in the sunlight. Mulch the soil well with oak leaves in the Fall, and dig them under in the Spring. 18 to 24 in., \$3 each, \$30 for 12; 24 to 30 in., \$4 each, \$40 for 12.

Leucothoe

Catesbaei (Drooping Leucothoe). Like the Kalmias or Mountain Laurels, these plants prefer moist soil which contains leaf mold and which is free from lime. Plant preferably in shade; keep ground moist. Leaves dark, shiny green, changing in Winter to various shades of bronze and red. Creamy white flowers, fragrant and showy. 15 to 18 in., \$2.50 each; 18 to 24 in., \$3 each.

Pyracantha • Firethorn

Coccinea Lalandi (Laland Firethorn). Evergreen shrub varying in height from 10 to 15 feet. Flowers, which are borne in May and June, are pure white, rather small, borne in flat corymbs or heads. Bright orange-red fruit follows the flowers and may remain on branches most of the Winter. 4-in. pot plants, \$1 each, \$10 for 12.

Rhododendron

Catawbiense. The leaves are oval or oblong, bright green above and glaucous beneath. Large, rose-purple flowers are borne in great numbers late in the Spring. 18 to 24 in., \$5 each, \$50 for 12; 24 to 30 in., \$6 each, \$60 for 12.

Maximum (Rosebay). Grows naturally from Canada to Georgia. The pinkish white flowers are produced in magnificently large clusters early in the Summer. The oblong, dark green leaves vary from 6 to 10 inches in length. Besides being perfectly hardy, they will thrive in either sun or shade; therefore, Rhododendrons are possibly our most valuable evergreen shrubs for mass plantings in parks, country estates, and even on the small home grounds. In July, when the large heads of white flowers appear, R. maximum is most effective, although the handsome evergreen foliage looks well at all times of the year. When large quantities are desired, we recommend that collected plants be used as they can be supplied at lower rates than nursery-grown stock. Where carload lots are required, this is easily the most satisfactory way to obtain them, and we should be glad to furnish quotations on collected plants which we can supply in quantity. If smaller lots are desired, we recommend the nursery grown stock, which has received cultivation and will probably endure the pains of transplanting better than the wild sorts. 2 to 3 ft., \$4 each, \$44 for 12; 3 to 4 ft., \$6 each, \$60 for 12.

Give Broadleaf Evergreens . . .

a sour soil and plenty of water at all times, although the ground must not be soggy. To do them justice there should be a thorough preparation of the ground, souring it with leafmold, peat or some chemical, usually aluminum sulfate, and this treatment must continue indefinitely.

They are certainly worth the little bit of trouble to spread oak leaves among them in the autumn to decay there, or scattering a handful or two of aluminum sulfate among them several times a season. They like shade, too, but not dense shade, and do well just at the edge of a planting of small trees or larger shrubs.

Whoever has seen the massive, leathery bushes of the great Rhododendron around the little mountain lakes in northern Pennsylvania can never forget the beauty and impressiveness of the sight; and to see the wonderful spread of the pink and white Laurel along the mountain roadsides is an experience equalled by few in this life. And what words are left to describe the fiery beauty of the Flame Azalea, or to do justice to the exquisite daintiness of the Pinxter Flower and Swamp Azaleas.



Rhododendron in Flower

Mingle Broadleaf Evergreens with Deciduous Shrubs for year-round decoration

DECORATIVE SHRUBS

Splendid Specimens to Make Your Home Picture Complete



LAVISH, indeed, are Nature's gifts in the Kingdom of Shrubs. Nowhere has she been more generous in beauty of color and form. Almost before the winter's snows have disappeared our hearts are gladdened by the beautiful golden bells of the Forsythia, brightening the bare spring landscape and calling upon us to get ready for the annual Pageant of Beauty. Quickly it unfolds before our eyes. Every conceivable color of bloom; foliage in rich and harmonious tints, and ornamental fruits to blend and harmonize the picture. Day by day the picture becomes more complete and bloom is plentiful right up to the last of the colorful Altheas or until heavy frosts fade the final beautiful trusses of Hydrangea.

Shrubs are almost as much permanent fixtures of a property as the house and other buildings. Rightly used, they join the lines of the buildings to the lawn, blending and fitting them to the ground; and they bring the larger trees into proper relationship with the grass and flowers that are used in the borders. Used alone, they serve as specimen accents or as a natural border to the grounds.

. Here you will find a very complete assortment of all the best varieties. We have made the descriptions short but clear and have included the season of bloom and the ultimate height of each variety. This will enable you to make a selection that will insure a continuity of blossom throughout the season.

. Shrubs with colored foliage or colored bark and shrubs with ornamental fruit will carry this beauty through the autumn and into the winter months.

. Shrubs for every part of the home grounds are listed here. Tall growing shrubs for screening and for borders. Shrubs of medium height for foundation work, borders and masses, and low growing shrubs for facing down and filling in; all are included and all are of guaranteed Elliott quality.

Acanthopanax

Pentaphylla. An arching shrub, 5 to 10 feet high, with fine glossy leaves. 2 to 3 ft., 60 cts. each, \$6 for 12.

Amelanchier · Shadblow

Canadensis (Downy Shadblow). An irregular tree with white flowers in great sprays. 3 to 4 ft., 60 cts. each, \$6 for 12.



Hydrangeas and Spireas combine to make a cheerful welcome at this doorway

The Flowering Almond in full flower makes one of the most glorious spring sights



Flowering Almond

Amorpha · False Indigo

Fruticosa (Indigo Bush). Very ornamental in dry, sunny places. Feathery foliage and flower spikes of remarkable purple-blue. Grows 5 to 10 ft. high. 2 to 3 ft., 75 cts. each, \$7.50 for 12.

Amygdalus · Flowering Almond

Chinensis (Dwarf Double Pink-Flowering Almond). Often called *Prunus glandulosa*. Bushy shrubs, about 4 feet high with double pink flowers in early spring. 2 to 3 ft., \$1 each, \$10 for 12.

Chinensis Alba (Dwarf Double White-Flowering Almond). White-flowered form of the above. 2 to 3 ft., \$1 each, \$10 for 12.

*Azalea in Flower*

Azalea

A very handsome group of plants, some deciduous and some evergreen, closely allied to the Rhododendrons and requiring the same sour-soil treatment. See also page 42 for other varieties and cultural directions.

Arborescens (Sweet Azalea). Very tall, up to 20 feet. Flowers very fragrant, white, tinged pink. \$2.50 each, \$25 for 12.

Calendulacea (Flame Azalea). A gorgeous native with flowers varying from lemon-yellow to bright orange on different plants. 18 to 24 inches, \$2.50 each, \$25 for 12.

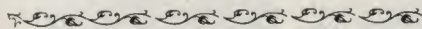
Canascens (Piedmont Azalea). A rather downy plant with pale pink and white, very fragrant flowers, much like the Pinxter Flower. 1 to 3 ft. high. 18 to 24 in., \$2.50 each, \$25 for 12.

Mollis (Chinese Azalea). An evergreen species covered in spring with very brilliant purple-red flowers. 12 to 15 in., \$2.50 each, \$25 for 12; 15 to 18 in., \$3 each, \$30 for 12; 18 to 24 in., \$4.50 each.

Nudiflora (Pinxter Flower). Covered with light rosy pink flowers before the leaves come out. 18 to 24 in., \$2.50 each, \$25 for 12.

Vaseyi (Pink Shell Azalea). Rather tall. Flowers pale rose, spotted with orange and brown. 18 to 24 in., \$3 each, \$30 for 12.

Viscosa (Swamp Azalea). A moisture-loving species which blooms after the leaves come out. Flowers white, tinged pink, and intensely fragrant. 18 to 24 in., \$2.50 each, \$25 for 12.



For Early Flowers...

The long wands of the Flowering Almond are especially to be prized. The tiny rosettes of pink and white completely cover the twigs before the leaves come out, making it one of the showiest and prettiest of common shrubs.

*** A great many of the most cherished garden memories have to deal with the Shrubs of olden times. Who has not crushed in his pocket the queer, starry, brown-red flowers of the old Sweet Shrub (*Calycanthus*) and carried them around until they have dried to powder, but still carrying the delicious odor which

Aronia • Chokeberry

Arbutifolia (Red Chokeberry). Bushy shrub over 5 feet high, with glossy leaves and clusters of white flowers followed by persistent red berries. Grows well in dry, shady places where other things perish. 2 to 3 ft., 75 cts. each, \$7.50 for 12.

Berberis • Barberry

Thunbergi (Red-leaved Barberry). A new, bright red-leaved form of the Japanese Barberry. Very fine for special color effects. 2 year, 75 cts. each, \$7.50 for 12.

*Buddleia Butterfly Bush**Japanese Barberry**Berberis thunbergi atropurpurea,
Red Japanese Barberry*

Buddleia • Butterfly Bush

Magnifica (Butterfly Bush). Long, grayish foliage and tassel-like sprays of bright purple flowers with orange eyes. Often freezes to the ground in winter but restores itself and blooms the same season. 50 cts. each, \$5 for 12.

Callicarpa • Beauty Berry

Purpurea (Beauty Berry). Tough, vigorous shrubs about 4 feet high, bearing clusters of rich violet-purple berries along the twigs in autumn and winter. Very unusual color in berries and a very beautiful plant. 50 cts. each, \$5 for 12.

Calycanthus • Sweet Shrub

Floridus (Strawberry Shrub). Old-fashioned Sweet Shrub with intensely fragrant flowers in May. 18 to 24 in., 75 cts. each, \$7.50 for 12.

Caryopteris • Blue Spirea

Incana (Blue Spirea). A low-growing, erect shrub with grayish foliage, covered in autumn with small woolly clusters of hazy blue flowers. One of the very few blue autumn-flowering plants; very useful for filling in places and as an undershrub. 2 year, 50 cts. each, \$5 for 12.



gave it the common names, Strawberry Shrub and Carolina Allspice? In some parts of the country it was merely called the Shrub. The Sweet Shrub had a place in every old garden, often smuggled into a fence-corner or half hidden by the overhanging Lilacs. It grows well almost everywhere. A peculiarity is that

not all plants are equally fragrant, and there is no way of telling which, and some years they are more fragrant than others. Another shrub found in old gardens is the sweet-scented Mock Orange or Syringa as it used to be called. Fortunately its sweet fragrance has been preserved in many of the superior varieties.

Japanese Barberry is an effective and popular hedge plant; its berries hang on all winter

*Cornus paniculata***Caragana • Pea Tree**

Arborescens (Siberian Pea Tree). Strong shrub or small tree sometimes attaining 15 to 20 feet. Flowers pea-like, yellow, in small clusters, produced in late spring. 2 to 3 ft., 50 cts. each, \$5 for 12.

Cephalanthus • Button Bush

Occidentalis (Button Bush). A fine, glossy, waterside shrub, 4 to 10 feet high, bearing balls of cream-white flowers in July. 3 ft., 50 cts. each, \$5 for 12.

Ceanothus

Americana (Jersey Tea). Dwarf, bushy plants about 2 feet high, covered with clusters of little white flowers in late summer. Excellent for edging taller plants. 60 cts. each, \$6 for 12.

Cercis • Redbud

Canadensis (Judas Tree). A small, graceful tree covered in Dogwood-time with multitudes of dark pink, pea-like flowers. 3 ft., 75 cts. each, \$7.50 for 12.

Chionanthus • Fringetree

Virginica (White Fringe). Small tree with spreading head, covered with threadlike, creamy white flowers in spring. 18 to 24 in., \$1.50 each.

Clethra

Alnifolia (Sweet Pepper Bush; Summersweet). Slender, erect stems tipped with tassels of deliciously fragrant flowers in midsummer. Enjoys shade. 18 to 24 in., 60 cts. each, \$6 for 12.

Cornus • Dogwood

Alba Sibirica (Coral Dogwood). Vigorous, wiry bush, 10 feet high, with brilliant coral-red twigs, very showy in winter. The flowers are whitish, in flat clusters but of secondary importance. 2 to 3 ft., 50 cts. each, \$5 for 12.

Alba Spaethi (Spaeth Dogwood). Somewhat like the above, with broad, showy green leaves, deeply edged with golden yellow. 75 cts. each, \$7.50 for 12.

Amomum (Silky Dogwood). Vigorous shrub to 10 feet, with dark purple branches, white flowers and bright blue fruits. 2 to 3 ft., 50 cts. each, \$5 for 12.

Florida (White Flowering Dogwood). See page 60.

Paniculata (Gray Dogwood). Round-headed shrub with many creamy white flowers, followed by white berries on bright red stems. The leaves turn dark red in autumn. 2 to 3 ft., 60 cts. each, \$6 for 12.

Sanguinea (Blood-twig Dogwood). Tall shrub to 12 feet, with dark crimson twigs, sometimes purple. 2 to 3 ft., 50 cts. each, \$5 for 12.

Stolonifera (Red Osier Dogwood). Slender, wiry, but bushy shrub with smooth, glossy, red stems, very effective in the winter landscape. Bluish white fruits in autumn. 2 to 3 ft., 50 cts. each, \$5 for 12.

Stolonifera lutea (Golden Twig Dogwood). A similar, erect-stemmed, wiry bush 8 feet high, with bright yellow branches, brilliant in the winter landscape. 2 to 3 ft., 50 cts. each, \$5 for 12.

Stolonifera pendula (Weeping Osier Dogwood). An arching form of the Red Osier and extremely decorative. 2 to 3 ft., 50 cts. each, \$5 for 12.

*Cercis • Red Bud***The Redbud is lovely in conjunction with . . .**

the Dogwood. There is a spot where the famous Conewago Rocks cross the Pennsylvania Railroad, in eastern Pennsylvania, which is a Mecca for all lovers of the beautiful from near and far. Here, among the fantastic, heaped-up boulders, the Red Cedar grows at random, and among it the Dogwood flings its spotless banners, and mingled with them are the Redbud's scattered pink patches. It is a perfect piece of Nature's handiwork—a combination easy to have and a lesson to all planters. (See description above.)

*** *Flowering Dogwood* is described among the Ornamental Trees, but Gray Dogwood (*Cornus paniculata*) is a handsome, round Shrub with white fruits on red stems which are most attractive. The Silky Dogwood (*C. amomum*) has blue berries and red stems. This whole group of Dogwoods is very interesting; some, like Golden Twig, having brilliant yellow branchlets which are very showy in winter; others, like the Red Osier, are bright crimson; besides several with variously colored leaves. See descriptions above.

*Cydonia • Flowering Quince*

Like a burst of flame on the Spring landscape appears the Flowering Quince

Cydonia • Flowering Quince

Japonica (Flowering Quince). A spreading, bushy, very rigid shrub, covered in early spring with blazing red flowers which sometimes vary to pink. 18 to 24 in., 75 cts. each, \$7.50 for 12. 2 to 3 ft., \$1 each.

Deutzia

Gracilis (Slender Deutzia). A slender, willowy little shrub with dense clusters of pure white flowers. Fine for edging larger shrubs. 18 in., 60 cts. each, \$6 for 12.

Gracilis carminea (Carmine Deutzia). The same as the above but the flowers are stained dark rose-pink. 18 to 24 in., 75 cts. each, \$8 for 12.

Gracilis rosea (Rose Deutzia). Like Slender Deutzia but flowers are tinted light pink. 18 to 24 in., 75 cts. each, \$8 for 12.

Lemoinei (Lemoine's Deutzia). A slender, dwarf shrub with dense clusters of creamy white flowers. One of the very best. 2 to 2½ ft., 60 cts. each, \$6 for 12.

Magnifica. Tall, straggling shrub with panicles of double white flowers. 3 to 4 ft., 60 cts. each, \$6 for 12.

Scabra (Pride of Rochester; Large-Flowered Deutzia). Tall. Very much like Snowflake Deutzia except that the flowers are tinged with rose-pink. The best known of the family. 3 to 4 ft., 60 cts. each, \$6 for 12.

Scabra candidissima (Snowflake Deutzia). Erect to 8 feet; showy clusters of double white flowers. 3 to 4 ft., 60 cts. each, \$6 for 12.

Diervilla • Bush Honeysuckle

Sessilifolia (Southern Bush Honeysuckle). Vigorous shrub up to 5 feet with large, terminal clusters of showy yellow flowers of the honeysuckle type. 2 to 2½ ft., 60 cts. each, \$6 for 12.

Trifida (Dwarf Bush Honeysuckle). A low, shrubby plant with yellow flowers in midsummer. 2 to 2½ ft., 60 cts. each, \$6 for 12.

Elaeagnus

Angustifolia (Russian Olive). Gray-green leaves with yellow flowers and fruit. Rather tall. 2 to 3 ft., 75 cts. each, \$7.50 for 12.

Longipes (Cherry Elaeagnus). Frosty green foliage and bright red berries on long stalks. A bushy shrub 5 to 6 feet high. 2 to 3 ft., \$1 each, \$10 for 12.

Umbellata (Autumn Elaeagnus). A large shrub to 12 feet, with silvery green foliage and silvery white fruits which turn scarlet. 2 to 3 ft., 60 cts. each, \$6 for 12.

Exochorda • Pearl Bush

Grandiflora (Pearl Bush). A small, slender, tree-like shrub with multitudinous white flowers of great beauty. 3 to 4 ft., 75 cts. each, \$7.50 for 12.



Deutzia Pride of Rochester



Deutzia gracilis, Slender Deutzia

Rarely Seen in Gardens . . .

is the fragrant Pepper Bush (*Clethra alnifolia*). Although it is now midwinter and the surroundings anything but conducive to happy memories, the bare mention of the Pepper Bush brings back the pleasure of summer on the shores of Buzzard's Bay. There in the ragged thickets, in a soil of sand and granite exposed to the four winds of heaven and the devils of the wind and sea, the woods were thick with the Pepper Bush, whose tall spikes of foamy flowers spread far and near their faint, sweet, peppery odor. In the garden it is a handsome late-blooming undershrub of extreme grace and beauty, far from common. See page 46.

*** The *Deutzias* are somewhat similar to the *Spireas* in general effect, but their flowers are larger. The pale-pink flowered *Pride of Rochester* is an old favorite variety which is much taller than the others, most of which are inclined to a rather dwarf, gracefully drooping habit. Its flowers are exceedingly interesting to examine closely, each having a small funnel or tube in the center made by the flattened filaments of the stamens, so that the resemblance to a tiny narcissus flower is striking.

*** The old-time *Clove Bush*, or *Golden Currant*, is one of the most favored of all by the garden gods of fragrance. The large, straggling shrub is covered with clusters of yellow flowers of clove-like shape and odor very early in the spring, so that the whole neighborhood is bathed in a most delicious perfume. It is highly doubtful if any real garden-lover could exist at all without a *Clove Bush* on his premises; it is one of the essentials.



Kolkwitzia . Beauty Bush A BEAUTIFUL NEW SHRUB

Introduced From China. Fine, large, graceful plant attractively leaved, attaining a height of about 6 feet. Has a general resemblance to both Weigela and Honeysuckle, the beautiful trumpet-shaped flowers appearing in great profusion during June, in pairs which cluster into cymes of about twenty-five. Flowers are bell-shaped and somewhat lipped, pale pink with orange veins in the throat, the buds being much darker. One of the outstanding introductions of recent years. 18 to 24 in., \$2.50 each.

Lilac

See Syringa, page 53.

Ligustrum . . Privet

See also Hedges, page 55

Amurense (Amur Privet). Useful hardy plant for medium-sized, well-clipped hedges. 2 to 3 ft., \$3 for 12, \$20 for 100.

Ibota regelianum (Regel Privet). A very vigorous hardy plant suitable for larger hedges than either Lodense or California Privet, and for more informal effects. 2 to 3 ft., \$3.50 for 12, \$25 for 100; 3 to 4 ft., \$4 for 12, \$30 for 100.

Nana compacta (Lodense Privet). Low-growing, very dense form of garden origin which we find a quite satisfactory substitute for a low boxwood hedge. 12 to 15 in., \$3 for 12, \$20 for 100.

Ovalifolium (California Privet). A very popular hedge plant where the winter is not too severe. 18 to 24 in., \$1.50 for 12, \$10 for 100; 2 to 3 ft., \$2 for 12, \$12 for 100.

Vulgare (European Privet). The common hedge plant of this type, and the hardiest. Very useful. 2 to 3 ft., \$3 for 12, \$20 for 100; 3 to 4 ft., \$3.50 for 12, \$25 for 100.

In just two years . . .

the wonderful new Beauty Bush (*Kolkwitzia amabilis*) has leaped into popular favor. A charming, arching bush, covered in spring with small pink flowers like those of a delicate, greatly refined Weigela, it has won a host of friends, and the nurseries are working frantically to keep up the supply. Even when out of flower it is a charming thing, for the long, bending branches are rhythmic patterns of lovely foliage.

* * * Several Honeysuckles have most attractive, glittering, red fruit, much surpassing the blossoms in effect, but one of them, *Lonicera fragrantissima*, diffuses a fragrance so sweet and piercing that one

Lonicera . . Bush Honeysuckle

Bella albida (White Belle Honeysuckle). A white-flowered form of the following variety. 3 to 4 ft., 50 cts. each, \$5 for 12.

Bella rosea (Pink Belle Honeysuckle). Slender and erect, with fine pink blooms in May and June. Bright red fruits in August. 3 to 4 ft., 50 cts. each, \$5 for 12.

Fragrantissima (Winter Honeysuckle). One of the most desirable of all. Lovely, almost evergreen foliage, and myriads of waxy white, intensely fragrant flowers in late winter. 2 to 3 ft., 60 cts. each, \$6 for 12.

Morrowi (Morrow's Honeysuckle). Very graceful, broad branching shrub about 6 feet high, covered in early spring with white flowers which turn yellow, followed by bright red berries in midsummer. 3 to 4 ft., 50 cts. each \$5 for 12.

Ruprechtiana (Manchurian Honeysuckle). Large, graceful bush with grayish foliage, white flowers which turn yellow, and red fruits. Some plants produce yellow berries. 3 to 4 ft., 50 cts. each, \$5 for 12.

Tatarica (Tatarian Honeysuckle). Vigorous, slender shrub, with very ornamental foliage and rose-pink flowers in early summer. The berries are red and orange and very decorative. 3 to 4 ft., 50 cts. each, \$5 for 12.

Tatarica alba (White Tatarian Honeysuckle). Like the above but has white flowers. 3 to 4 ft., 50 cts. each, \$5 for 12.

Xylosteum (European Fly Honeysuckle). A vigorous bush about 10 feet high, with cream-white flowers tinged purple, in late spring followed by dark red fruits. 3 to 4 ft., 50 cts. each, \$5 for 12.

Mock Orange

See Philadelphus, page 51.



Honeysuckle Tatarian

bush scents the whole garden. All the Honeysuckles are fine bushes with charming foliage and very graceful form. The flowers are not very showy, except those of *L. halliana*, which, although it is a vine, may be used to advantage as an undershrub or ground-cover.

* * * *The Ninebark*, with its loose, shaggy bark and its curious, inflated seed-balls, is most interesting, and the common Staghorn Sumac (*Rhus typhina*), is both brilliant in fruit and autumn foliage. *Rubus odoratus*, the purple-flowering Raspberry, is a vigorous, shade-loving shrub with rose-like flowers, followed with very large, raspberry-like fruits. *The Snowberry* and the *Indian Currant*, are charming in fruit, and both are good shrubs for rough places.

Myrica

Carolinensis (Common Bayberry; Waxmyrtle). The picturesque seashore shrub from which Bayberry candles are made. Its berries are small, silvery white along the twigs, and very aromatic. This plant is sometimes erroneously listed as *M. cerifera*. 15 to 18 in., 75 cts. each, \$7.50 for 12.

Oxydendrum • Sour Wood

Arboreum (Sourwood). A slow-growing tree useful as a shrub, particularly for the brilliant color of its foliage in autumn. Flowers are white and small, in clusters. 2 to 3 ft., \$1 each, \$10 for 12.

Philadelphus • Mock Orange

Coronarius (Sweet Mock Orange). The old-fashioned Sweet Syringa, covered with fragrant white flowers in May and June. 2 to 3 ft., 50 cts. each, \$5 for 12.

Coronarius aurea (Golden Mock Orange). A rather dwarf form with bright yellow leaves. 18 to 24 in., 75 cts. each, \$7.50 for 12.

Falconeri (Star Mock Orange). Dense, symmetrical growth, with rather small white flowers, shaped like stars. 2 to 3 ft., 50 cts. each, \$5 for 12.

Grandiflorus (Big Mock Orange). A large shrub of habit similar to that of Golden Mock Orange, with very large, scentless white flowers. 2 to 3 ft., 50 cts. each, \$5 for 12.

Improved Philadelphus

Albatre. A slender, arching shrub with clusters of pure white, very double flowers; very fragrant. 18 to 24 in., 75 cts. each, \$7.50 for 12.

Avalanche. A tall bush with weeping branches completely smothered in white bloom. 2 to 3 ft., 75 cts. each, \$7.50 for 12.

Favorite. Very large, single flowers, sometimes 3 inches across. 2 to 3 ft., \$1 each, \$10 for 12.



*Virginal Mock Orange;
large flowered and
long blooming*

Glacier. A lower bush, with clusters of smaller, pure white, double flowers; very fragrant. 2 to 3 ft., \$1 each, \$10 for 12.

Mer De Glace. Very fragrant, semi-double, white flowers in prodigal abundance. One of the finest. 2 to 3 ft., \$1 each, \$10 for 12.

Pyramidal. Erect, rigid bushes with stiff spikes of pure white, double flowers. 2 to 3 ft., \$1 each, \$10 for 12.

Virginal. A tall, stiff bush with clusters of large, semi-double, pure white flowers, produced on and off all season. 2 to 3 ft., 75 cts. each, \$7.50 for 12.

Physocarpus • Ninebark

Opulifolius (Common Ninebark). Very vigorous. Flowers white, in clusters; bark shredded; fruits, large puffed pods of bright red. 3 to 4 ft., 50 cts. each, \$5 for 12.

Opulifolius aureus (Gold-Leaf Ninebark). Same in habit, flower and fruit, but the early leaves are bright yellow, turning to bronze. 3 to 4 ft., 50 cts. each, \$5 for 12.

Pieris • Stagger Bush

Mariana (Stagger Bush). Slender shrub about 3 feet high, bearing nodding pinkish flowers before the leaves appear in spring. Long, dark green leaves. 18 to 24 in., 75 cts. each, \$7.50 for 12.

Privet—See *Ligustrum*, Page 50.



Improved Type of Lemoine's Mock Orange

It puzzles many that the botanical name Syringa . . .

which belongs to the Lilacs, should also be used as a common name for the Mock Oranges. The reason is that the Mock Orange family used to be called Syringa, but the botanists decided that name properly belonged to the Lilacs and that the Mock Oranges should be called Philadelphus.

*** Fortunately, the old name, Sweet Syringa, is dying out, and *Mock Orange* is taking its place; besides, so many fine new varieties are coming into the gardens now that have special, varietal names of their own. Of course, the fragrant old *Coronarius*, or Mock Orange, will always be wanted, but anyone who has seen the new hybrid varieties will be astonished and thrilled at the wide range of habit, size, and profusion of flowers and, most of all, by the wholly new series of perfumes

which they afford. No two of them are anything alike, and in a good collection of new Mock Oranges, one can have a most interesting time going from plant to plant testing the fragrance and comparing it with that of other flowers.

*** All through the shrub section we find plants which have more or less *decorative, colored leaves*. The Golden Elder is one of these; there are golden-leaved Mock Oranges, and other shrubs have foliage with silver edges and various other markings. In our opinion these are somewhat freakish and much more curious than beautiful, but rightly used in shrub plantings, certain color effects may be obtained which are more permanent than those effected by flowers.

The Mock Oranges are worth while for their fragrance alone

Rhamnus . Buckthorn

Cathartica (Common Buckthorn). A glossy-leaved, thorny hedge plant about 10 feet high. Very hardy. Foliage bright yellow in autumn. 3 to 4 feet., 60 cts. each, \$6 for 12.

Rhodora

Canadensis. A charming little deciduous shrub like a rose-purple azalea. Likes shade, sour soil and moisture. 18 in., \$2 each, \$20 for 12.

Rhodotypos . Jetbead

Kerrioides (Jetbead). A dwarf, spreading bush with large 4-petaled white flowers very similar to the Kerria. Good in shady places. 2 to 3 ft., 60 cts. each, \$6 for 12; 3 to 4 ft., 75 cts. each, \$7.50 for 12.

Rhus . Sumac

Picturesque growing shrubs which blaze in the Autumn with painted leaves and gorgeous fruits. Very hardy and easy to grow.

Canadensis (Fragrant Sumac). Dwarf shrub for rock-work or rough banks. Yellow, fragrant flowers and bright red berries. 2 to 3 ft., 75 cts. each, \$7.50 for 12.

Copallina (Shining Sumac). Handsome, dark green, glossy foliage and large clusters of red fruits. Foliage scarlet in autumn. 2 to 3 ft., 60 cts. each, \$6 for 12.

Cotinus (Smoke Tree; Purple Fringe). A small, symmetrical, very bushy tree with distinct, shining foliage covered in late summer and autumn with a cloud of feathery purplish flowers like a drift of mist or smoke. 2 to 3 ft., 75 cts. each, \$7.50 for 12.

Typhina (Staghorn Sumac). The common hillside Sumac, so brilliant in autumn with its scarlet and orange leaves, and showy in winter with its horn-like clusters of scarlet berries. 3 to 4 ft., 60 cts. each, \$6 for 12.

Typhina laciniata (Shredded Sumac). A form of the common Staghorn with finely fringed and cut leaves. Very decorative. 3 to 4 ft., 75 cts. each, \$7.50 for 12.



Shredded Sumac (Rhus Typhina Laciniata)

foot shrub, with large, maple-like leaves and bright purple flowers. The large fruits are red and tasteless. Fine in shade. 2 to 3 ft., 40 cts. each, \$4 for 12.

Sambucus . Elder

Canadensis (American Elder). A common roadside or fence-row shrub with pithy stems, broad leaves, and immense, flat heads of lovely fragrant, creamy white flowers followed by edible black berries fit for pies, jellies and wine. 3 to 4 ft., 50 cts. each, \$5 for 12.

Nigra aurea (Golden European Elder). A decorative foliage shrub for bright yellow effects. 2 to 3 ft., 60 cts. each, \$6 for 12.

Racemosa (European Red Elder). A fine companion for the Golden variety, with showy red fruits while the other is blooming. Flowers are white. 3 to 4 ft., 60 cts. each, \$6 for 12.

Snowball

See Viburnum, page 54.

Ribes . Currant

Alpinum (Mountain Currant). A desirable shrub of dense habit, sometimes 8 feet tall. Close, bright foliage. Covered with brilliant red berries in summer and autumn. Good for shady places and for hedges. 18 to 24 in., 75 cts. each, \$7.50 for 12.

Aureum (Slender Golden Currant). Often called the "Clove Bush" because of the delicious odor of its yellow flowers. Quite large, up to 8 feet; blooms very early. 2 to 3 ft., 50 cts. each, \$5 for 12.

Robinia . Rose-Acacia

Hispida (Pink Locust). An extremely beautiful shrub with drooping clusters of bright pink flowers shaped like pea blossoms. 3 to 4 ft., 60 cts. each, \$6 for 12.

Rubus . Raspberry

Odoratus (Purple-Flowering Raspberry). A vigorous spreading, 4-

Among unusual things are . . .

Snowberry

the Sorbaria, with large panicles of milky, foamy flowers, the various Sumacs, especially the Smoke Tree (*Rhus cotinus*), which covers itself with a hazy mist, like a drift of autumn smoke; and the Fringe Tree, with a cloud of cream white, thread-like flowers bearing the ghost of a half forgotten fragrance.

* * * *Spireas* make an extremely interesting and very large family. One of them, Van Houtte's, is perhaps the most popular shrub ever introduced. It is usually called the Bridal Wreath, and in late May makes a perfect fountain of white with long garlands of tiny, clustered, snow-white flowers. Earlier than the Bridal Wreath, although similar in type of bloom, are the Garland Spirea (*S. arguta*) and *S. thunbergi*. They are not so large, but are very lovely with their

very early sprays of white, when most other plants are bare and lifeless. Perhaps the finest of them all is the recently introduced Korean Spirea (*S. trichocarpa*), which blooms later than the Bridal Wreath, having larger clusters of flowers, and making a very fine dome-shaped bush. Because it is really very different from the almost too-popular Bridal Wreath, discriminating gardeners are taking it eagerly and find it very impressive. There are other Spireas quite different in habit from this group. Anthony Waterer, for example, has flat clusters of dull rose-pink flowers in midsummer. The plant is rather low, and looks well massed on banks or in broad sweeps at the entrance to drives or in bays or curves among other shrubs. Other pink forms exist which are valuable for use in the mixed shrubbery, especially where their pink flowers may show above the greens of other vegetation.

* * * For foliage and fruits combined, the silvery green Oleasters are supreme; they have peculiar, frosty green leaves and berries like little olives in all sorts of colors, silvered over with tiny scales. All the Dogwoods have gorgeous fruits.

Send your order in early. We ship as soon as the weather is right for planting

Spirea

Arguta (Garland Spirea). Small, decorative shrub blooming profusely in early spring. Flowers are small, white, and come in great sprays. 2 to 3 ft., 50 cts. each, \$5 for 12.

Bumalda (Anthony Waterer Spirea). Low shrub with round, flat clusters of dark pink flowers in midsummer and later. 18 to 24 in., 50 cts. each, \$5 for 12.

Bumalda froebeli (Froebel's Spirea). Similar to preceding but taller and brighter in color. 18 to 24 in., 50 cts. each, \$5 for 12.

Callosa alba (White Japanese Spirea). Very decorative type, something like Anthony Waterer, except the flowers are white. 18 to 24 in., 50 cts. each, \$5 for 12.

Douglasi (Douglas' Spirea). Erect shrubs, 8 feet high, each shoot tipped with spire-like clusters of soft pink flowers. 3 to 4 ft., 50 cts. each, \$5 for 12.

Reevesiana fl. pl. (Reeves' Spirea). Strong, arching bush about 6 feet high, covered in early summer with double white flowers. 3 to 4 ft., 60 cts. each, \$6 for 12.

Thunbergi (Thunberg's Spirea). Somewhat like the Garland but earlier. Very graceful. 2 to 3 ft., 50 cts. each, \$5 for 12.

Trichocarpa (Korean Spirea). Splendid dome-like bushes with innumerable clusters of white flowers along the branches. The latest to flower. 2 to 3 ft., \$1 each, \$10 for 12.

Vanhouttei (Van Houtte's Spirea). Commonly called "Bridal Wreath." The best known of all and very widely planted. Pure white flowers in May. 2 to 3 ft., 50 cts. each, \$5 for 12, \$35 per 100; 3 to 4 ft., 60 cts. each, \$6 for 12, \$40 per 100.

Stephanandra

Flexuosa (Lace Shrub). A low edging shrub with attractive, deeply cut and fringed leaves and creamy white flowers. 18 to 24 in., 60 cts. each, \$6 for 12.

Styrax

Japonica (Japanese Snowbell). Small tree with myriads of little, white, bell-like flowers. A lovely little tree. 3 to 4 ft., \$1.50 each.

Syringa—Lilac

Japonica (Tree Lilac). Large shrub or small tree with creamy yellow flowers in late June. 2 to 3 ft., \$1 each, \$10 for 12.

Persica (Persian Lilac). A more spreading, smaller shrub than the common Lilac, with large, diffuse sprays of dark violet flowers. 3 to 4 ft., \$1 each, \$10 for 12.

Persica alba (White Persian Lilac). The same as above, with white flowers. 3 to 4 ft., \$1 each, \$10 for 12.

Villosa (Late Lilac). A very late-blooming sort with pinkish white flowers and woolly leaves. 3 to 4 ft., \$1 each, \$10 for 12.



Lilacs are favorites for old or new gardens

Villosa lutea (Late Golden Lilac). A golden leaved variety of the Late Lilac with similar flowers. Ornamental in border. 3 to 4 ft., \$1 each, \$10 for 12.

Vulgaris (Common Purple Lilac). Too well known to need description. 2 to 3 ft., 60 cts. each, \$6 for 12.

Vulgaris alba (Common White Lilac). The fragrant white form. 2 to 3 ft., 75 cts. each, \$7.50 for 12.

Wilsoni (Wilson's Lilac). A fine, stout shrub of the Late Lilac type, with pale pink flowers. \$1.50 each.

Symphoricarpos— Snowberry

Racemosus (Snowberry). An attractive dark green shrub of similar habit to Coralberry. Pink flowers followed by great clusters of pure white, pearly fruit. A good shrub for rough

places. 2 to 3 ft. 50 cts. each, \$5 for 12.

Vulgaris (Coralberry). A graceful shrub about 4 feet high, covered in autumn with pinkish red berries which are very attractive. 2 to 3 ft., 50 cts. each, \$5 for 12.

Vulgaris variegata (Variegated Coralberry). Exactly like the Coralberry, but the foliage is a bright yellow and is very showy in the border. 2 to 3 ft., 50 cts. each, \$5 for 12.



Van Houtte's Spirea—Beautiful however used



Spirea douglasi

There is a host of treasured memories . . .

for the Lilacs and no garden is really settled and home-like until a sturdy old Lilac is established there. The common Purple (*Syringa vulgaris*) is still the best loved of all, although many have a fondness for the white one. They grow quite tall, in case you have forgotten, and should be placed well to the back, or in a corner, if the grounds are small. On large places a long border of Lilacs is superb. Being closely related to the Privet, the Lilac foliage is just as tough and resistant to unfavorable conditions, so that a planting of Lilacs is always neat and attractive. Besides the common white and purple sorts, there are the lacy Persian varieties, white and purple, with large feathery clusters of flowers; and the big Tree Lilac (*S. japonica*), bearing yellow-white flowers in bunches a foot long. It is really a tree, sometimes 30 feet high. The Late Lilac (*S. villosa*) is also worth having because it blooms long after the others have finished. Its flowers are pinkish white, but the odor is not at all like that of the common variety.

Spireas and Lilacs are the two main stand-bys in shrubs. Use plenty of them

Tamarix

Africana (African Tamarix). Slender, tree-like shrub of 10 feet, with drooping spikes of small pink flowers. 2 to 3 ft., 50 cts. each, \$5 for 12.

Gallica (French Tamarix). Similar habit, flowers lighter pink. 2 to 3 ft., 50 cts. each, \$5 for 12.

Odessana (Odessa Tamarix). A shrubbier plant, with looser flower-clusters. 2 to 3 ft., 50 cts. each, \$5 for 12.

Viburnum

Carlesi (Fragrant Viburnum). A low, shade-loving shrub of rounded form, bearing clusters of waxy pink flowers before the leaves appear, which are deliciously fragrant. 18 to 24 in., \$2.50 each.

Cassinoides (Withe-Rod). Erect, vigorous shrub to 15 feet, with clusters of greenish flowers followed by extremely variable and beautiful berries of green, white, pink, blue and black. 2 to 3 ft., 75 cts. each, \$7.50 for 12.

Dentatum (Arrow-Wood). A very strong, woody shrub, with handsome foliage and flat clusters of creamy flowers followed by bluish black berries. 3 to 4 ft., 75 cts. each, \$7.50 for 12.

Lentago (Nannyberry). Strong, bushy shrub, with fine foliage, yellowish flowers and large black berries. 2 to 3 ft. 60 cts. each, \$6 for 12.

Opulus (European Cranberry Bush; Highbush Cranberry). 10 to 12 ft. high, with fine habit and foliage. Flowers white; fruits large and bright red. 3 to 4 ft., 75 cts. each, \$7.50 for 12.

Opulus nanum (Dwarf Cranberry Bush). A symmetrical form of the European variety, seldom over 2 feet high. 15 to 18 in., 75 cts. each, \$7.50 for 12.

Opulus sterile (Common Snowball). Well-known large shrub completely covered in May with globular flowers of pure white. 3 to 4 ft., 75 cts. each, \$7.50 for 12.

Tomentosum (Single Japanese Snowball). The handsomest Viburnum. Vigorous, bearing horizontal branches covered with flat, embroidery-like flowers of exquisite beauty. 2 to 3 ft., \$1 each, \$10 for 12.

Tomentosum plicatum (Japanese Snowball). Similar to the common Snowball but flowers more compact and later. Foliage very handsome. \$1 each, \$10 for 12.



Japanese Snowball (*Viburnum tomentosum plicatum*)



Weigela Rosea

Weigela

Amabilis (Rose Weigela). The flowers are light pink and produced in great abundance. 3 to 4 ft., 60 cts. each, \$6 for 12.

Candida (Snow Weigela). Covered in May and early June with large, white, trumpet-shaped flowers; graceful in form and makes a strong growth if planted in moist, loamy soil. 6 to 8 feet. 3 to 4 ft., 75 cts. each, \$7.50 for 12.

Eva Rathke. Large, crimson or carmine-red flowers of dazzling brilliancy. This is the favorite red variety because of its almost continuous bloom. 2 to 3 ft., 60 cts. each, \$6 for 12.

Floribunda (Crimson Weigela). Erect, sturdy bush covered with bright crimson flowers. 2 to 3 ft., 60 cts. each, \$6 for 12.

Hendersoni (Henderson's Weigela). Clear, light red flowers. 2 to 3 ft., 60 cts. each, \$6 for 12.

Nana variegata (Dwarf Variegated Weigela). The dwarf form, having leaves variegated with white. The flowers are white and slightly tinged with rose. 2 to 3 ft., 60 cts. each, \$6 for 12.

Rosea (Pink Weigela). Spreading branches, dark green leaves; large and showy, rose colored flowers produced in great profusion. 2 to 3 ft., 50 cts. each, \$5 for 12.

The Snowball Bush is . . .

just as well known as the Lilac. Always it provides great bouquets of bloom for Memorial Day, often mixed, with the big, mournful flowers of the old-fashioned German Iris, or Blue Flag. It comes with the early Peonies and the old-fashioned yellow Roses right at the first blush of summer, drooping its spotless balls of bloom all over the giant, leafy bush. There are really two varieties of the true Snowball: *Viburnum opulus sterile* is the old-fashioned one with which most of us are familiar; *V. tomentosum plicatum* is the Japanese variety, very much the same except that the flower-clusters are a trifle more compact and come a little later. Its dark green leaves are very deeply pleated or creased, and lovely in themselves. Among the other members of this family, we have the fragrance of the delicious *V. carlesi*; but by far the most beautiful of all *Viburnums*—and

one is almost tempted to say of all shrubs—is the single form of the Japanese Snowball (*V. tomentosum*). Its long, horizontal branches are covered in May with the most intricate mosaic of lace-like flowers. The flowers come in two rows on each branch, each bloom 4 inches across, with an open-work center and a ring of fine, crisp white florets on the outside edge. A broad spray of this *Viburnum* is about the most gorgeous flower display that the eye can look upon. * * * Among useful large shrubs, the *Weigelas* are important. They grow five to seven feet high, with very sturdy stems, and in late spring cover themselves with tubular or trumpet-shaped flowers of great beauty. The most appealing is the white variety, *Candida*, with exquisitely lovely, waxy white flowers. For variety's sake, the Pink Weigela (*Diervilla florida*) may be used. The popular *Eva Rathke* is dark red, and the plant is lower and perhaps more graceful than the others, and is a striking object.

The fairy-like wands of pink flowers seen on the Tamarix are most welcome in midsummer

Elliott's Plants for HEDGES and SCREENS



WE consider the three Privets and the Japanese Barberry the four best hedge plants for general use in America. The Barberry is best used informally as it is more beautiful untrimmed than when cut to a strict hedge pattern, although it will thrive in that fashion, too.

It is extremely handsome all year, from early spring when the yellow flowers and fine little leaves appear, to late autumn when it is covered with strings of bright red berries. The gracefully arching habit of its thorny stems, charming design of its foliage, and the brilliant autumn colors which it bears, make it a desirable plant at all seasons.

The Amur Privet (*L. amurens*) is almost identical in appearance to California Privet but is reliably hardy everywhere and ought to be planted where a neat, formal hedge of medium size is desired.

The Regel Privet (*Ligustrum ibota regelianum*) is a more vigorous, rougher plant, making a large, thick, gracefully drooping hedge if allowed to grow naturally. It is a little more difficult to keep small than the preceding species and should be used where bolder, showier effects are wanted. It is also a good border shrub because of its dense, low-branching growth.

There is still a great lack of a very low, dense hedge plant to take the place of the Box which is too slow and too scarce to be freely used here. The best substitute we have found is the new Lodense Privet, which we have thoroughly tested and recommend as the best dwarf hedge plant for this climate. By regular shearing it can be kept at any height between 8 and 24 inches, and will make a fine, almost evergreen, solid hedge.

A most beautiful evergreen hedge is made of Hemlock (*Tsuga canadensis*) if young trees are planted close together and kept sheared. Next to the Hemlock, the most satisfactory evergreen hedge is of White Cedar or American Arborvitae.



A fine hedge of Japanese Barberry



Amoor Privet Makes an Excellent Hardy Hedge

Barberry . *Berberis*

Berberis thunbergii (Japanese Barberry). Vigorous, graceful, thorny plants with attractive late fruit in autumn. One of the finest plants for hedges. 18 to 24 in., \$3 for 12, \$20 per 100; 24 to 30 in., \$3.50 for 12, \$25 per 100.

Buckthorn . *Rhamnus*

Rhamnus cathartica (Rhamnus). One of the finest, strong, large hedge plants with dark, glossy foliage and very spiny branches. 3 to 4 ft., 60 cts. each, \$6 for 12.

Hawthorn . *Crataegus*

Crataegus oxycantha (English Hawthorn). This, and the other Hawthorns described on page 60, make excellent impenetrable hedges of great size. Extremely decorative, both in flower, foliage, and fruit. 3 to 4 ft., \$1 each, \$10 for 12.

Privet . *Ligustrum*

Amurens (Amur Privet). Useful hardy plant for medium-sized, well-clipped hedges. 2 to 3 ft., \$3 for 12, \$20 for 100.

Ligustrum hybrida (Lodense Privet). Low-growing, very dense form of garden origin which we find a quite satisfactory substitute for a low boxwood hedge. 12 to 15 in., \$3 for 12, \$20 per 100.

ibota regelianum (Regel Privet). A very vigorous hardy plant suitable for larger hedges than either Lodense or California Privet, and for more informal effects. 2 to 3 ft., \$3.50 for 12, \$25 for 100; 3 to 4 ft., \$4 for 12, \$30 per 100.

EVERGREENS for HEDGES

Arborvitae . *Thuja*

Thuja occidentalis (White Cedar). The American Arborvitae or White Cedar is a splendid evergreen hedge plant. 18 to 24 in., \$2 each; 30 to 36 in., \$3 each; 3 to 4 ft., \$4.50 each.

Hemlock . *Tsuga*

Tsuga canadensis (Hemlock). The finest native evergreen for hedges. 2½ to 3 ft. plants, \$4 each, \$40 for 12; 3 to 3½ ft., \$5 each, \$50 for 12.

Plant a Hedge instead of building a fence. A living wall is best

HARDY CLIMBING VINES

*Graceful and Beautiful, They Give
Real Charm to the Planting*

ALMOST indispensable in every home planting, climbing vines add that elusive charm so much desired. Architectural faults are hidden, harsh lines are softened and dull spots are brightened by the use of graceful vines. The deep green of the Ivy, the glorious purple clusters of Wisteria, the star-like bloom of the Clematis and the sweet fragrance of the Honeysuckle, all add their beauty and charm to the home.

Choose your vines from the following descriptions. Plant freely on masonry, trellises, arbors, verandahs and fences. Transform ugly or unsightly spots into bowers of beauty, bring grateful shade to porches and summer houses, and brighten obscure corners with Elliott's Hardy Climbing Vines.

Actinidia

Arguta. Excellent for covering arbors, trellises, and walls because of its handsome foliage. 2-yr., 75 cts. each, \$7.50 for 12.

Akebia

Quinata. A hardy, handsome vine. Purple-brown flowers in clusters, followed by dark purple berries. 3-yr., 50 cts. each, \$5 for 12.

Ampelopsis

Heterophylla Amurensis (Amur Grape). A luxuriant, close-clinging vine, somewhat similar to the Boston Ivy in habit. 2-yr., 50 cts. each, \$5 for 12.

Quinquefolia (Virginia Creeper). The common native climber commonly called Five-leaved Ivy or Woodbine. Very graceful and rustic in appearance. Foliage bright red in autumn. 2-yr., 35 cts. each, \$3.50 for 12.

Quinquefolia Engelmanni (Engelman's Creeper). This form of Virginia Creeper clings more tightly to walls than the original species. It is an extremely useful vine where great hardness is necessary. 2-yr., 35 cts. each, \$3.50 for 12.

Tricuspidata Veitchi (Boston Ivy). A very beautiful deciduous vine with small, overlapping foliage which turns brilliant red and orange in autumn. The most popular vine in America for covering walls and unsightly objects. Strong 2-yr. pot plants, 50 cts. each, \$5 for 12.



Bittersweet
Berries



Trumpet Creeper



Hall's
Honeysuckle



Boston Ivy on Chimney

Aristolochia . Dutchman's Pipe

Sipho (Dutchman's Pipe). A very vigorous, quick-growing vine, with large leaves and brown, pipe-shaped flowers. Makes an extremely dense shade. \$1 each.

Berchemia

Racemosa (Japanese Supplejack). A low climber with bright foliage and red fruits in late summer. 2-yr. pot plants, 50 cts. each, \$5 for 12.

Bignonia . Trumpet Vine

Radicans (Trumpet Vine). An energetic vine with picturesque foliage and large, trumpet-like, scarlet and orange flowers. With proper pruning it may be kept as a large, bushy shrub. 50 cts. each \$5 for 12.

Boston Ivy

See *Ampelopsis tricuspidata veitchi*.

For Annual Vines See Elliott's
Special Flower Seed Insert



Dutchman's Pipe—*Aristolochia*

The Best Way to Use Vines is . . .

to determine which would be most suitable for the situation, instead of purchasing a favorite vine and trying to make it grow in a place to which it is not adapted.

* * * Such lovely evergreen vines as the English Ivy may not be hardy on a north wall which it is desired to cover with a dark green, leathery tapestry. In such cases, some other evergreen vine should be used, particularly the Evergreen Bittersweet (*Euonymus radicans vegetus*). In fact, we are more and more impressed with the very desirable qualities of this *Euonymus*. It is a little slow to get started and ought to have protection the first winter after planting, but when it is established it grows with great vigor and is much harder than any other vine of equal attractiveness.

* * * A most wonderful and extremely choice wall-covering is made by the Climbing Hydrangea, which will rapidly cover a vast expanse of brick or stone with a dark mantle of large, round leaves and flat clusters of flowers, which, while inconspicuous in themselves, have a most delicious fragrance.

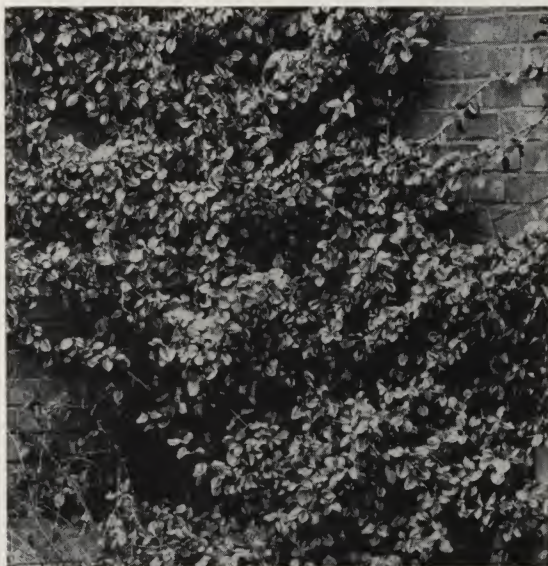
Where a narrow dense screen is needed use a trellis with vines

Two Splendid New Vines —

China Fleece Vine (*Polygonum Auberti*)

THIS is the most fascinating of hardy vines. China Fleece vine is a comparatively new vine, at least its unusual beauty is just becoming known generally and it has scored one of the biggest hits in years.

Very fast growing, it covers trellis, pipe, stump or any other support in a very short time. Its habit is freely branching, its tendency upward, its foliage is small but plentiful and quite attractive. The flowers are small, in loose tasseled panicles, ivory white, and cover the upper expanse of the vine in a fleecy cloud of bloom during late August and September. The heavy festoons of flowers on the older plants are very beautiful. This is a vine well worth having. 2 yr., 75 cts. each, \$7.50 for 12.



Evergreen Bittersweet Climbing on Brick Wall



China Fleece Vine is Unexcelled for Graceful Twining Effects

EVERGREEN BITTERSWEET

(*Euonymus Radicans Vegetus*)

The Best Evergreen Vine for America

We have known for several years of the great merit of the vine, *Euonymus radicans vegetus*, so enthusiastically described by Professor Miller, and have been steadily getting up a large stock of it, and now have several thousand plants. It is a sport from *Euonymus radicans*, but absolutely distinct from that vine. Climbs on brick or stone. Planted in rows and kept sheared, this vine makes a splendid evergreen hedge. It is also a splendid ground-cover plant for either sun or shade.

Perfectly hardy, but should be protected the first winter with a mulching of three inches of stable manure, being careful not to cover the evergreen foliage. Very slow-growing at first, but when established grows with great vigor. Strong pot plants, 40 cts. each, \$4 for 12, \$30 per 100.

* * * Of course, where climate will permit, one of the loveliest wall-coverings imaginable is the English Ivy (*Hedera helix*). Unfortunately, it will not withstand a great degree of severe cold, and some substitute must be found for it. The Boston Ivy, which grows rapidly and covers everything in sight with a beautiful mosaic of delicately overlapping leaves, is generally most satisfactory, although it is not evergreen. A more informal and picturesque vine is Engelmann's Virginia Creeper, which grows with great rapidity and clings with equal tenacity to almost any surface.

These vines may also be used to cover banks or bare ground, exposed rocks or anything which it is desirable to conceal. For the same purpose, the common Japanese Honeysuckle is extremely desirable, because of its dense foliage and deliciously scented flowers. Perhaps the most desirable of all is the Everblooming Honeysuckle (*L. heckrottii*), whose bright scarlet flowers are produced more freely than those of any other in the tribe. The Matrimony Vine is especially fine on banks or in corners of walls where its long, drooping sprays, covered with flowers and little berries, may display themselves to best advantage.



Clematis Paniculata

Don't fail to order these two new vines described above if you prefer choice varieties

*Clematis Jackmani*

HARDY VINES—Continued

Celastrus · Bittersweet

Scandens (American Bittersweet). An energetic native climber, suitable for covering rocks, stumps, or trees. In autumn or early winter it is brilliant with orange and red fruits, which are frequently cut for house decoration. 50 cts. each, \$5 for 12.

Paniculatus (Japanese Bittersweet). Similar to the foregoing, but succeeds in shade and almost any soil. 50 cts. each, \$5 for 12.

Clematis

Texensis Coccinea (Scarlet Clematis). A graceful, low climber with nodding scarlet flowers of great beauty. 2-yr. pot plants, 75 cts. each, \$7.50 for 12.

Crispa (Curly Clematis). A slender vine with bright purple, fragrant flowers. 2-yr. pot plants, 75 cts. each, \$7.50 for 12.

Paniculata (Sweet Autumn Clematis). This vigorous, graceful climber is covered in autumn with small, mist-like, fragrant flowers. One of the most desirable native vines. 2-yr., 50 cts. each, \$5 for 12.

*Wisteria*

Euonymus

Radicans (Winter Creeper). A hardy, dense, closely clinging vine; foliage dull green. 35 cts. each, \$3.50 for 12, \$25 for 100.

Radicans vegetus (Evergreen Bittersweet). See Page 57. 40 cts. each, \$4 for 12, \$30 per 100.

Radicans reticulatus (White-veined Winter Creeper). Habit, similar to Winter Creeper with mottled cream-and-white leaves. Very decorative. 35 cts. each, \$3.50 for 12, \$25 per 100.

Hedera · Ivy

Helix (English Ivy). A very vigorous evergreen vine which clings to its support with utmost tenacity, grows rapidly, and lasts forever. 2-yr. pot-grown plants, 35 cts. each, \$3.50 for 12, \$25 per 100.

Hydrangea

Schizophragmahydrangeoides. One of the finest vines in existence and extremely rare. Foliage large and bold, held fast to walls or other support. Flowers rather inconspicuous, in large, flat clusters, studded with large, flaky sterile blooms which are very showy and fragrant. 4 in. pot plants, \$1.50 each.

Lonicera · Honeysuckle

Japonica halliana (Hall's Japanese Honeysuckle). Much like the Japanese Honeysuckle (*L. japonica*) but the flowers are pure white and cream, never tinted with purple. 3 in. pot plants, 30 cts. each, \$3 for 12, \$20 per 100.

Heckrotti (Everblooming Honeysuckle). A low climber and a very desirable ground-covering which flowers almost without ceasing all season. The bright scarlet blooms are fragrant in the evening. 3-yr., 50 cts. each, \$5 for 12.

Japonica (Japanese Honeysuckle). A quick-growing vine with dark, almost evergreen leaves and intensely white flowers tinged with purple outside. An excellent ground-covering. 3-in. pot plants, 30 cts. each, \$3 for 12, \$20 per 100.

Japonica aurea (Yellow-net Honeysuckle). A similar vine with golden veins in its leaves. 3 in. pot plants, 30 cts. each, \$3 per 12, \$20 per 100.

For gorgeous flowering effects . . .

in vines, the large-flowering Hybrid Clematis are especially effective, and it is doubtful if any more beautiful vine exists in the world than the well-flowered plant of the deep purple, large-flowered *C. Jackmani*.

* * * For covering arbors or pergolas, a most effective vine is the Wisteria, whose gnarled stems and gracefully drooping flowers have a picturesque quality unapproached by any other plant. For such purposes, too,

Hybrid Clematis

Strong 2-yr. pot grown plants, \$1.25 each.

Henryi. Large, creamy white flowers of great beauty.

Jackmani. Gorgeous deep violet-purple blooms in great profusion.

Mme. Edouard Andre. Flowers large, deep rich crimson.

Ramona. Extra-large, deep sky-blue flowers, often 9 inches across. Very vigorous.

Lycium · Matrimony Vine

Chinese (Matrimony Vine). A climbing shrub for covering walls, fences, arbors, and trellises, and especially beautiful on banks or rocks. Foliage decorative and persistent, gray-green. Fruits orange-red like tiny tomatoes in long clusters which are very showy and persistent. 50 cts. each, \$5 for 12, \$35 per 100.

Pueraria

Thunbergiana (Kudzu Vine). A swiftly growing vine for a sunny place. Dies to the ground each winter and restores itself the next season. 2-yr., 50 cts. each, \$5 for 12.

Vitis

Aestivalis (Summer Grape). A tall picturesque vine with large, downy leaves. Small, black, very tough fruits. 50 cts. each, \$5 for 12.

Vulpina (Frost Grape). The common Wild Grape of the northern states. Excellent vine for rustic effects, covering a large area very quickly. 50 cts. each, \$5 for 12.

Wisteria

Frutescens magnifica. Tall, stout climber with 6 to 8-inch clusters of lilac flowers with a yellow spot. Blooms quite early. \$1 each, \$11 for 12.

Sinensis (Chinese Wisteria). Very tall vine with decorative foliage and long clusters of purplish flowers. \$1 each, \$11 for 12.

Sinensis alba (White Chinese). The same as Chinese Wisteria with white flowers. \$1 each, \$11 for 12.

the Dutchman's Pipe, the various Wild Grapes, particularly the Summer Grape and Frost Grape, are especially useful, but at present our favorite vine for the purpose or for covering stone walls, stumps or poles is the China Fleecevine (*Polygonum auberti*). Everyone who has seen this remarkable new plant is greatly impressed with the beauty of its sprays of silvery flowers and the gracefulness of its habit, which resembles, in some respects, that of the very popular Sweet Autumn Clematis.

Vines quickly transform ugly walls and unsightly objects into objects of beauty

ORNAMENTAL TREES . .

Frame the home picture with dignity and beauty



THE beauty of trees has ever been appreciated and extolled, yet their use has never been so general as it should be. Properly planted home grounds must have trees. They are the basis of all correct plantings. In almost every instance where a competent Landscape Engineer is employed he first places the necessary or desired trees and builds up the planting from there.

Trees are used to frame the house and to give grateful shade where shade is needed. They mark and accent walks and drives, bring correct proportion and harmony into the picture and create vistas of beauty that are too often lacking.

Planted along streets, they give comfort and protection from the sun and at the same time create beautiful street pictures for which our American suburbs are noted.

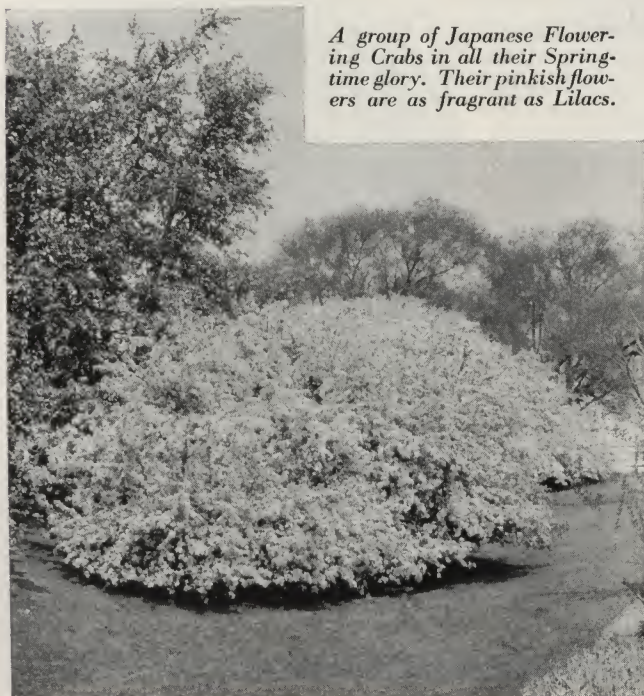
If the home is in the suburbs, where the air is clean and the lot large, there is much more scope for planting design and wider choice of trees. Generally they should be grouped to the sides and back of the house and kept out of the direct line of vision toward the street. The object is to frame the house in foliage, softening its architectural lines by rising between them and the sky, or by continuing them in soft, rounded masses of verdure. The height and shape of the trees are, therefore, important things to know.

In this book you will find descriptions of trees for every purpose and for all parts of the grounds. Beautiful flowering trees for lawns and borders; tall pyramidal trees for wind-breaks and for formal effects; beautiful, shapely trees for shade and dignity; weeping trees and formally shaped trees; trees with colored bark and trees with brilliant foliage; trees for street and parks as well as for home grounds; in short, a true Elliott assortment including every good variety for every place and purpose. The specimens we offer are carefully grown with strong thrifty roots and shapely tops and that sturdiness and health that means quick growth and long life.

Birch • Betula

American White Birch (*Betula populifolia*). Small, very graceful tree with snow-white bark; often forms clusters of several trunks of utmost decorative value. Thrives in sterile, stony places. 6 to 8 ft., \$1.75 each; 8 to 10 ft., \$2.50 each.

Canoe Birch (*B. papyrifera*). A large tree with white trunk and loose, graceful head. 6 to 8 ft., \$1.75 each; 8 to 10 ft., \$2.50 each.



A group of Japanese Flowering Crabs in all their Spring-time glory. Their pinkish flowers are as fragrant as Lilacs.



Bechtel's Crab

Betula laciniata—Cutleaf Weeping Birch.

Cutleaf Weeping Birch (*B. alba laciniata*). Moderate size; white bark; branches very slender and drooping; foliage finely cut, 5 to 6 ft., \$3 each, 6 to 8 ft., \$4 each.

European White Birch (*B. alba*). Similar to above except that the leaves are not so deeply cut and its habit is a trifle more erect. 6 to 8 ft., \$2.50 each.

Cherry • Prunus

Japanese Weeping Cherry (*Prunus subhirtella*). Small tree with weeping branches, pink flowers in early spring. 1-yr. head, \$5 each.

Crab • Malus

Bechtel's Crab (*Malus ioensis plena*). Large, pale pink flowers in clusters like little roses. Very lovely. 3 to 4 ft., \$1.50 each, \$15 for 12.

Carmin Crab (*M. atrosanguinea*). Clusters of dark red buds and rose-colored flowers. Very profuse. Fruits dark crimson. 3 to 4 ft., \$1.50 each, \$15 for 12.

Japanese Flowering Crab (*M. floribunda*). Completely covered with pink buds and pinkish flowers. Very showy. 3 to 4 ft., \$1.50 each, \$15 for 12.

Parkman's Crab (*M. halliana*). Dark rose-pink, very double flowers on slender purple stems. 3 to 4 ft., \$1.50 each, \$15 for 12.

Purple Crab (*M. purpurea*). Very dark crimson flowers in great abundance. 3 to 4 ft., \$1.50 each, \$15 for 12.

Redvein Crab (*M. niedzwetzkyana*). Dark, red-purple flowers with reddish tinged foliage. Fruit purple. 3 to 4 ft., \$1.50 each, \$15 for 12.

Scheidecker's Crab (*M. scheideckeri*). Late flowering. Blooms large, semi-double, pale pink. Fruit yellow. 3 to 4 ft., \$1.50 each, \$15 for 12.

Wild Sweet Crab (*M. coronaria*). Small, thorny tree covered with superb, dark rose buds and light pink flowers; intensely fragrant. Fruits greenish. 3 to 4 ft., \$1.50 each, \$15 for 12.



Cornus florida, Flowering Dogwood.

Dogwood • Cornus

Flowering Dogwood (*Cornus florida*). One of the most beautiful flowering trees. Large white blooms in horizontal sheets all over the tree in mid-spring. 2 to 3 ft., \$1 each, \$10 for 12; 3 to 4 ft., \$1.50 each.

Pink Dogwood (*C. florida rubra*). A lovely pink-flowered form of the above. Very choice and rare. 2 to 3 ft., \$4 each.

Elm • Ulmus

American Elm (*Ulmus americana*). Stately, graceful trees of great size, with upward swinging branches and a round, graceful top much broader than the base. A wonderful avenue tree and splendid as an isolated specimen. 8 to 10 ft., \$2.50 each, \$25 for 12.

Moline Elm (*U. americana molini*). An erect and compact tree without the branching trunk of the type; makes a columnar growth like that of the well known Lombardy Poplar. 8 to 10 ft., \$3 each, \$30 for 12.

Hawthorn • Crataegus

Cockspur Thorn (*Crataegus crusgalli*). Very distinct. Fruits bright red; foliage orange and scarlet in autumn. 3 to 4 ft., \$1.50 each.

Double Pink Thorn (*C. plena rubra*). A very pretty variety with double pink flowers. 3 to 4 ft., \$2.75 each.

Double White Thorn (*C. plena alba*). Similar to above with double white flowers. 3 to 4 ft., \$2.75 each.

Hawthorn (*C. oxyantha*). The famous Hawthorn or May of English hedges. Beautiful white flowers. 2 to 3 ft., \$1 each.

Paul's Scarlet Thorn (*C. pauli*). A very showy variety with double, brilliant scarlet flowers. 3 to 4 ft., \$2.75 each.

Thicket Hawthorn (*C. coccinea*). A dense, shrubby tree, with clusters of large white flowers in spring and bright red fruits in autumn. 3 to 4 ft., \$1.50 each.

Washington Thorn (*C. cordata*). Dense, thorny tree with glossy leaves and glowing red fruits. More vigorous than the foregoing. 3 to 4 ft., \$1.50 each.

The best street trees are . . .

tough, drought-resistant, thoroughly domesticated trees, like Norway Maples, European Planes, or Ginkgos. Such trees grow rapidly and are inured to the adverse environment of city life. Lombardy Poplars thrive under such conditions, but are too slender and tall to provide much shade. They are more suitable for picturesque effects in the country, although a group of them at the end of a city lot or on a property line has a special kind of beauty.

* * * *In the grounds to the rear*, an individual specimen, such as a handsome Elm or one of the finer Maples, may be used; perhaps several together a little distance from the house. They should not be dotted about at regular intervals like orchard trees, but grouped irregularly around the edges as they would grow if Nature had planted them.

* * * As a general rule, most of the *fine trees grow slowly*. Coarse and vulgar things are fast in their development. Carolina Poplars will grow 30 feet or more in ten years and go to pieces in another ten. While they are alive they acquire and practice every despicable habit known to horticulture. On the other hand, a White Oak may take the better part of a century to develop, but, after it has developed it is magnificent for another two centuries. Consequently, if it does seem necessary to have trees that will develop over night, one must be content with things which are second-rate and shoddy.

* * * *An exception* is to be noted in favor of Salamon's Weeping Willow, which is an extremely rapid grower and a tree of great beauty, dignity, and permanence. It is one of the few very fine things which may be quickly and easily had.



THE ELM. Most beautiful of all shade trees.

* * * *Trees planted on the lawn* should be chosen according to the space available for their growth and spread. Ordinarily trees should be planted at a sufficient distance apart to allow them to develop naturally. An exception to this is made when a mass of foliage is needed to screen out some unsightly view.

Horse-Chestnut • Aesculus

Horse-Chestnut (*Aesculus hippocastanum*). Medium-sized tree with large, dense foliage and extremely compact head. The spikes of flowers are very attractive in spring, and in autumn the ground is covered with its gorgeous mahogany-red nuts. 6 to 8 ft., \$3.25 each.

Larch • Larix

European Larch (*Larix europaeus*). A very graceful tree of the Spruce type but sheds its needles in autumn. 4 to 5 ft., \$2 each.

Maidenhair Tree • Ginkgo

Maidenhair Tree (*Ginkgo biloba*). One of the noblest specimen trees, and especially good for street planting. Highly resistant to diseases and insects. The curious fan-shaped leaves are different from any other tree known. 6 to 8 ft., \$3 each.

Maple • Acer

Norway Maple (*Acer platanoides*). A very popular shade tree with a dense head, widely used for street planting. It is not good to have in or near the garden because of its voracious roots and the nuisance of its seedlings. 8 to 10 ft., \$4 each.

Silver Maple (*A. dasycarpum*). One of the choicest large trees with an immense head. Leaves are whitish underneath. 8 to 10 ft., \$2.50 each.

Sugar Maple (*A. saccharum*). A good street or lawn tree with fine foliage which turns yellow and scarlet in autumn. It does not like wet ground. 8 to 10 ft., \$4 each.

Wier's Cutleaf Maple (*A. dasycarpum wieri*). A large, graceful tree with drooping branches and finely cut leaves. Highly ornamental as a specimen and is much planted. 8 to 10 ft., \$2.50 each.

Mountain-Ash • Sorbus

Mountain-Ash (*Sorbus aucuparia*). A small, graceful tree with striking foliage and clusters of bright red fruits. 6 to 8 ft., \$2 each; 8 to 10 ft., \$2.50 each.

Mulberry • Morus

Weeping Mulberry (*Morus alba pendula*). An ornamental umbrella-shaped little tree at first, becoming a perfect fountain of foliage with age. 1-yr. head, \$3 each.



Wier's Cutleaf Maple



Horse-Chestnut

For very special artificial designs . . .

the showy flamboyance of the Umbrella Tree is useful; and the Weeping Mulberry is very effective when properly placed in the angle of a wall, or close to some architectural feature.

* * * *The flowering trees* are deciduous and may be used with equal propriety among evergreens or at the back of a shrubbery planting. The beauty of the Double-flowering Peaches is very intimate, and as they bloom very early in spring, the rather low trees should be placed so they can be closely observed without difficulty. The Flowering Plums are much like them and need the same treatment. The Japanese Weeping Cherry is used for an accent point, or where a very highly decorative effect is desired.

* * * *The Shadbush* is a lovely tree for a hillside thicket, where its horizontal branches, covered with snowy bloom, show to best advantage above the tops of lower shrubs and trees. The Dogwoods are best in groups at the edge of a woods or with an evergreen background, and nothing is more lovely. They grow naturally on rich hillsides near the edge of forests, often in broad thickets, which they completely roof over with their flowers in spring. To walk beneath the intricate pattern their flowers make against the sky is to enjoy one of Nature's finest miracles. The *Styrax* is really a lily-of-the-valley grown to the stature of a tree. The way to enjoy it is to lie upon your back beneath it and look up. It needs little imagination to hear the tinkle of the waxen bells as the bees whiz among them, and one or two tinkles of that kind soon have the gardener's fancy roaming through a wonderland quite as romantic as Alice's.



Norway Maple

Pay a visit to our Nursery. Our show gardens are at their finest during Spring



Catalpa bungei, Umbrella Catalpa used effectively on the front lawn.

Of the flowering trees . . .

The Hawthorns are lovely things, with their drooping clusters of fragrant flowers; either when allowed to make impassable thickets, lovely tall hedges, or mingled with shorter shrubbery. They are good companions for the Flowering Crabs, which are the finest flowering trees we have in this country

* * * We have frequently remarked how much more useful and how much more beautiful the native and introduced Flowering Crabs are than the highly praised and advertised Japanese Cherries. They have equal floriferousness, a longer season, a range of color the Cherries never knew, a fragrance as rich as the lilacs, and in the autumn a glory of sparkling fruits.

* * * The Thorns are also to be noted for their brilliant haws, the Dogwoods have exceedingly brilliant scarlet berries, and the gorgeous bunches of orange-red fruits that cling upon the Mountain-Ash more than justify its existence.

* * * Such trees as the above are very valuable for planting in the borders which surround the outdoor living room. Group them at the point in the border where height is desired. They make excellent screens and their flowers and berries are of great value in the decorative scheme.

* * * Many trees are valued chiefly for their distinct shape; the Lombardy Poplar is a fine example. Its narrow columnar form makes a distinct accent mark on the landscape, always striking in appearance. The Horse Chestnut has a regular elliptic shape valuable in formal work. The Pin Oak is a very handsome symmetrical tree, consistently regular in its shape, making it very valuable for avenue planting. The American Elm of the vasiform type is without peer in its graceful, towering effect. The Hawthorns are noted for their round and squatted forms. Almost all the Evergreens are greatly admired for their symmetry and various color values.



Flowering Plum

Oak • Quercus

Pin Oak (*Quercus palustris*). A very handsome, symmetrical tree with deeply cut leaves. It grows rapidly for so permanent a tree and has great dignity and beauty. Good street tree and fine for grouping. 6 to 8 ft., \$3.50 each; 8 to 10 ft., \$4.50 each.

Peach • Amygdalus

Double-Flowering Peach (*Amygdalus persica*). Very decorative little trees covered with white, pink or red double flowers before the leaves come out. Either color. 3 to 4 ft., \$1 each, \$10 for 12.

Plane • Platanus

European Plane (*Platanus orientalis*). A handsome, tough, drought-resistant street tree which grows rapidly and lives under trying city conditions. Very widely planted in cities. 8 to 10 ft., \$2.50 each.

Plum • Prunus

Flowering Plum (*Prunus triloba*). A small spreading tree, covered with little, bright pink, very double flowers in spring. \$1 each.

Purple-Leaved Plum (*P. cerasifera pissardi*). Slender tree with highly decorative, glossy, dark purple-crimson foliage. 3 to 4 ft., \$1.50 each.

Poplar • Populus

Lombardy Poplar (*Populus nigra italica*). One of the most decorative trees in the world; tall, very slender, and column-like. Wonderful in small groups or for screen planting. 6 to 8 ft., \$1.25 each, \$12.50 for 12; 8 to 10 ft., \$1.50 each, \$15 for 12.

Meyer's Poplar (*P. meyeri*). A dense, columnar tree of similar type but better in all respects. Roots do not damage sewers. 6 to 8 ft., \$1.75 each.

Umbrella Tree • Catalpa

Umbrella Tree (*Catalpa bignonioides nana*). Often called *Catalpa bungei*. Stout trunk, with spreading, umbrella-like top. 2-year head, 6 to 8 ft., \$2.50 each.



Lombardy Poplar

Wherever a tall narrow screen is desired use Lombardy Poplars

Willow · Salix

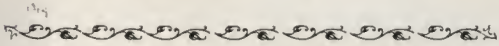
Babylon Weeping Willow (*Salix babylonica*). Tree of medium size with long, slender, drooping branches. Looks well as isolated specimen along water-course or ponds. Not a lawn tree or a tree for grouping. 1 year old trees, 6 to 8 ft., \$1 each, \$10 for 12; 2 year old trees, 8 to 10 ft., \$1.50 each, \$15 for 12.

Bronze Willow (*S. vitellina britzensis*). A form of the common Yellow Willow, with large, round head and bronzy red branchlets. 3 to 4 ft., 75 cts. each, \$7.50 for 12.

Golden Weeping Willow (*S. vitellina pendula*). A beautiful weeping form of the Golden Willow. Attractive in low, moist places or along streams. 6 to 8 ft., \$1.50 each.

Laurel Willow (*S. pentandra*). A very beautiful shrubby tree, 8 to 20 feet tall, with broad, glossy foliage. 75 cts. each, \$7.50 for 12.

Pussy Willow (*S. caprea*). The true native Pussy Willow is *S. discolor*, but *S. caprea* has larger, showier catkins and is much more effective in the garden. A small tree or large shrub with broad leaves. 3 to 4 ft., 75 cts. each, \$7.50 for 12.



Planting Hints . . .



Set trees one or two inches deeper than they stood in the Nursery. Set shrubs at about the same depth they stood in the Nursery or slightly deeper; spread roots out naturally and work soil over and around them; keep putting in good dirt

until the hole is nearly full, tramping the dirt firmly about the roots. Then, if the ground is dry, pour in a bucket of water. Finally fill up the hole with loose dirt which should not be tramped.

One of the gravest forms of abuse to which deciduous trees and shrubs can be subjected is to plant them without pruning. Depending upon the character of the plants, they should be cut back one-fourth to one-half, and all the weak or secondary branches removed entirely; but do not cut out the central stem or leader.

All plants feed only through microscopic organs at the tips of the roots. The rest of the root-system serves as channels to convey food where it is needed. It is impossible to dig a plant without destroying these feeding-points. Consequently, if a tree or shrub is not pruned when it is dug up and replanted, the top is often greater than it can support.

Evergreen trees and deciduous trees which have their roots balled and burlapped should not be pruned.

If you want your nurseryman to consider you an intelligent person, do not write to him when a plant dies, complaining that it was planted by an experienced gardener who says that it was defective when he planted it. Competent horticulturists do not waste time planting defective material. A gardener who would is either an ignoramus or a fraud.



A New and Better

WEEPING WILLOW (*Salix Salamoni*)

This is a variety of the Weeping Willow, but not nearly so pendulous as the common form, and we believe it to be the fastest-growing tree in the world, not excepting the Eucalyptus, so much planted in California. We cut down one of these Willows in our nursery when it was seven years old, and it measured 13 inches through the trunk. It makes a very good-looking tree, as will be seen by the illustration above, and has the good qualities of leafing out very early in the Spring, and of holding its foliage until late in the Fall. This tree starts into growth quite early and should be planted as early as possible in the Spring. One-year-old trees, 6 to 8 ft., \$1 each, \$10 for 12; two-year-old trees, 8 to 10 ft., \$1.50 each, \$15 for 12.

How to Plant Trees and Shrubs

- ① SET PLANT SLIGHTLY DEEPER THAN IT STOOD IN NURSERY
- ② SPREAD ROOTS OUT NATURALLY
- ③ SHAKE GOOD SOIL DOWN AMONG ROOTS. WORK IN WITH FINGERS
- ④ SHAKE TREE UP AND DOWN TO SETTLE DIRT
- ⑤ TREAD SOIL FIRMLY WHEN HOLE IS HALF FULL
- ⑥ FILL HOLE AND TRAMP SOIL. THE LIGHTER THE SOIL THE HARDER THE TRAMP
- ⑦ LEAVE LOOSE SOIL ON TOP OR COVER GROUND WITH MULCH
- ⑧ POCKET LEFT TO CATCH WATER
- ⑨ NOTE—MANURE, UNLESS WELL ROTTED AND THOROUGHLY MIXED WITH THE SOIL SHOULD BE USED ONLY ON TOP IF USED AT ALL.

Start with Elliott's good plants and take care of them—then you are sure of success

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